

THE DEAF *American*

JANE CLAIRE MILLER:
Foster Mother Of Deaf Children

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**February
1974**

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The Editor's Page

Income Tax Exemption Proposal

Elsewhere in this issue is the full text of S2711, the bill introduced by Senator Inouye of Hawaii in the Senate of the United States on November 15, 1973. We would like to call attention to our error in the January issue in stating that the test for deafness was 84 decibels in the better ear or worse. The correct figure in the bill was 86 decibels.

Considerable interest has been forthcoming on the proposal from all parts of the country, with some state associations having gone on record in favor. At this writing, we have nothing definite to report, however.

Deaf Community Development: Legislative Involvement

In our January issue, Dr. Glenn T. Lloyd's report on a seminar held by the New York University Deafness Research & Training Center constituted an excellent brief and summary of a full monograph—which is now available. It remains to be seen how the deaf community will react in light of the recommendations.

In some states, the deaf have long been aware of legislative involvement with notable results. In others, involvement has been intermittent or entirely lacking. Now that the NYU seminar report is available, excuses for lack of guidance will be weak.

Status of Federal Grants

California State University, Northridge, was able to start its 1974 Leadership Training Program in the Area of Deafness early this month when a belated grant came through. Likewise, the National Association of the Deaf's Communicative Skills Program was given the green light until August 31, 1974.

The above examples are the only good news thus far. The outlook is still bleak, but a renewed push for regional centers for low-achieving or non-college bound deaf students is expected.

Nobody seems to have much information. The wheels in Washington, D. C., are turning very slowly, if at all. It won't be long before a new fiscal year is to begin.

All in all, the deaf cannot expect much in the immediate future, but this does not mean that efforts should be abandoned, especially for proven programs or those which are needed to fill undebatable gaps.

DA Interviews to Continue

For a while, it was 50-50 whether THE DEAF AMERICAN would be able to continue the Frank Bowe interviews with key personalities. We are glad to report that they will continue and that we have several on the back burner. And Frank is developing other writers into interviewers—which is gratifying.

Adventures in Editing

AE-3: In the March 1973 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, the listing of the Order of the Georges had (under Illinois) Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sullivan as both Advancing Members and Contributing Members. The CM classification was in boldface to indicate their having moved up. The AM listing should have been deleted.

It was not until the November 1973 issue that the Order of the Georges was printed again. Instructions from the NAD Home Office for revisions called for deletion of the AM classification. We so marked the copy with the "delete" symbol.

In going over the boldface listings from March, we used the "delete" symbol and indicated they should be reset in lightface type. Somehow or other we were not too careful in the marking for the Sullivans. The CM listing got deleted and the line was not reset.

We apologize and have added another "Be extra careful" to our mental notes.

Norman G. Scarvie

Norman G. Scarvie, one of THE DEAF AMERICAN'S assistant feature editors, passed away in December after a long illness. A retired vocational principal at the Iowa School for the Deaf, Mr. Scarvie continued to be interested in the outdoors, especially his beloved Rockies. He prepared several feature articles with western locales and had more in mind until incapacitated by illness.

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Mrs. Jane Miller—New York City's 'Deaf Woman Of The Year'

By ROBERT L. SWAIN, JR.

In Flushing, N. Y., one of the satellite suburbs ringing Manhattan Island, lives a woman with a heart as big as the city whose skyscrapers' silhouette can be seen on a clear day from the rooftop of her two-story brick rowhouse. Her heart has to be big or she wouldn't have taken emotionally disturbed deaf children into her home to be given the love and understanding they sorely needed. This big heart is Mrs. Jane Claire Teweles Miller, the wife of a deaf printer, Joseph Miller. You can't help liking her at meeting her for the first time; she's all warmth, so full of sincerity; her dark sympathetic eyes flash kindly humor; her unhurried, comfortable-as-an-old-shoe manner puts you completely at ease.

It wasn't easy for Jane to take in the deaf children—five in all—over the years because she had two hearing children of her own, now grown up, to look after, and she had to squeeze extra room in her home whenever she took in a new charge.

Jane would have preferred no publicity about her "mothering" but, as it is with all worthwhile efforts, recognition has come to her in many ways, such as citations. In 1968, she received an award from the New York Child Care Association in appreciation of her interest and in recognition of her nomination as the foster mother of the year. Last spring the New York Civic Association of the Deaf saluted her the "Outstanding Deaf Woman of the Year" and presented her with a handsome plaque "For her meritorious service and devotion to the interest and welfare of the deaf."

The second of the deaf children Jane took care of was a homeless 17-month-old baby boy. She had earlier heard there were unwanted deaf babies in the custody of New York City's child welfare agencies. She did some investigating and what she saw had her aghast. It wasn't long before she swept into a municipal foster placement agency, determined to have an abandoned deaf child entrusted into her care. The social worker in charge told her, in tones reserved for those who don't know any better, that married deaf people were not qualified as foster parents—even of deaf children, and would she please, forget the whole thing and go home. Jane refused to swallow the brushoff in silence. She firmly told the patronizing social worker that if deafness made her so unfit a mother for her two hearing children then her family should be taken away from her. What's more, she threw in the clincher that a deaf child would indeed be better off with a foster parent who knew how to live with deafness, than with a hearing person.

Jane's adamant refusal to take a "No," and her constant badgering forced the agency to reluctant action. Her never-give-up campaign also instilled in the



Jane Claire Miller and her husband, Joseph, gazing at each other like lovebirds.

agency a healthy new respect for mature deaf adults unafraid to assume responsibility. Its representatives, armed with thick notebooks and well-filled pens, swooped down on the Miller home. They quizzed the neighbors as to Jane's moral character and fitness as a mother. Like Internal Revenue agents hot after a tax chiseler, they poked their bureaucratic noses into the family finances and Joe's earnings. And they turned the house upside down by prowling through the rooms, not a detail escaping them. They examined every inch of the bedroom planned for the foster child—even measuring the width and length of the windows. Then nothing was heard from the agency for three months. During this impatient interval Jane joshed, "I felt as if I were pregnant," expecting anytime—hopefully—to have a child delivered to her. At last, a terse telegram announced the good news. A week later a social worker placed a tiny bundle named Steve in Jane's welcoming arms. For the next several weeks she was visited by social workers to make sure all was well.

Steve was a thoroughly frightened baby, having never known a real home. Jane had to exercise the utmost patience in calming him and responding to his needs. Her children were a big help making the newcomer feel like a member of the family. Gradually his teary face brightened into smiles, his frantic kicks changed to affectionate, eager graspings for Jane's hands. Her efforts succeeded; Steve grew

OUR COVER PICTURE

Jane Claire Teweles Miller is shown holding the plaque awarded her by the New York Civic Association of the Deaf in recognition of her work in caring for five different foster deaf children.

up a responsible, self-reliant person. He first went to the Lexington School for the Deaf, then Junior High School 47 for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in New York City. He completed his secondary education at Bryant High School for the hearing where he won awards for academic excellence. You should have seen the proud smiles Jane and her husband wore at seeing Steve, capped and gowned, receive his sheepskin from Gallaudet College more than two years ago. He is currently in California pursuing studies for his master's degree.

The last deaf child to come "under my wing," Jane says with her good humor, was a slow-minded boy in fifth grade, who stayed with her during the week, going home weekends. She spent much time with him to build up his self-confidence and encouraged him to take up a trade he could learn according to his ability. When he took final leave of Jane, he was a different and better-adjusted boy, much to his parents' gratitude.

Because of her foster-mother reputation and grasp of the problems of deaf juveniles, Jane is approached by social agencies, civic groups, universities and individuals for advice. When her common sense tells her she can't possibly take on a new responsibility, she steers her inquirers to the appropriate agencies.

Recently Jane was asked for help by a hearing schoolteacher in regard to an emotionally disturbed hearing son of deaf parents. She suggested to the teacher that she visit the deaf parents to get an inkling of their daily relationship with the son. The teacher finally took Jane's recommendation to have the boy referred for psychiatric counseling.

Jane's home also serves as an "International House" for the young deaf from foreign countries. The longest-staying guest was a tiny, pretty deaf Chinese girl from Hong Kong. Her hearing parents had heard of Jane and wrote her if she would look after their daughter during her sojourn in New York. Moreover, they asked Jane to secure the necessary visas and arrange to have their daughter enrolled in special classes. Jane, bless her big heart, couldn't refuse. So, for the next three years, she spent hours in government bureaus and school offices to make all the arrangements. When the shy lass arrived everything was ready. She did well in school and astonished her teachers by picking up English quickly. She was taken by Jane and her husband to various organizations and clubs of the deaf to meet as many people of her age as possible. After returning to Hong Kong, she became active in the deaf community there. She captured a prize for a painting with an oriental theme in the Asiatic city's first cultural program for the local deaf. Her interest in art came



Jane and Joe with part of their collection gathered on their travels to the Orient and other places.

about travel observing Jane at her painting hobby.

One would expect after noting Jane's rapport with young deaf persons that she would enjoy similar success with older people. During a recent stay in a hospital while recovering from a heart attack, she went around her floor spreading cheer and visiting the infirm patients. Most of them had never met a deaf person before and they regarded Jane's sunny disposition and merry laughter a better medicine than they were taking. She says, "Each time I'm at the hospital or no matter where I am, I feel God has sent me on a mission. I've helped patients by encouraging them to eat, to exercise (especially stroke victims) and to inspire them to look at the brighter side, and comforting those who have suffered great pain and nerve-racking anxieties. I've held their hands and hugged them for the moral support they greatly needed. It's really so heart-breaking to see these forgotten, lonely, aged patients.

"Seeing that I'm a deaf person who tries to understand their problems, the patients begin to think of others rather than themselves. That's why we are on earth for—be concerned over the less fortunate ones!" There you have Jane's philosophy and the key why she draws people to her.

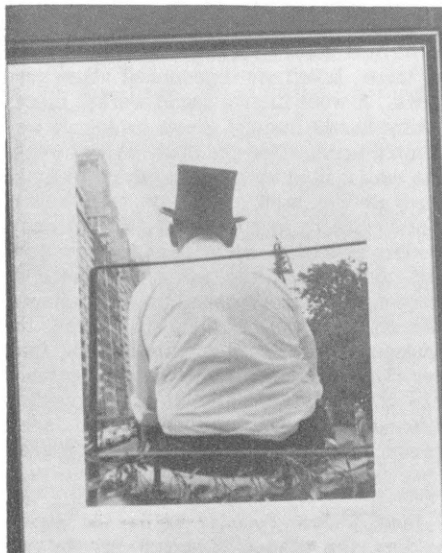
There's room, too, in Jane's heart for animals. For several years a long-tailed squirrel monkey with a mischievous white face and a curious black nose had the run of her house in company with two dogs and a playful cat. The monkey, named Petite, introduced Jane to the exclusive company of lovers of exotic animals, and before she knew it she was up to her elbows in their activities. She joined the New York Simian Society and tended the monkey booth at an animal fair at the New York Coliseum a few years ago.

The pets nearly had Jane arrested for tying up traffic in knots. One summer day the animals followed her in parade-formation on the street to a nearby beach.

Petite, clad in the brightest of doll's clothing, strutted behind Jane, then later perched herself on her mistress' shoulder, doffing her plumed hat at the astonished passing motorists. Soon the circus-like spectacle had cars bumper-to-bumper for almost a block. By the time a cop arrived to restore order, everybody was waving wildly at Jane and her retinue. Of course, Petite stole the show by bowing and nodding with the aplomb of a veteran trouper.

Jane soaks up whatever excess energy and bubbling enthusiasm by following a whole raft of hobbies. She has encouraged hearing and deaf people to take up creative pursuits and to get involved with others having identical interests not only to forget themselves but to acquire a sense of doing something worthwhile. She is considered by professionals as a deeply imaginative and sensitive artist. And this critical assessment is all the more remarkable in view of the fact she developed her artistic activity in her middle age. She has an armful of prizes for her oils as well as for her attention-getting photography, sculpture, sewing and needlepoint work. Many of her awards were gained at city, state, regional and national contests sponsored by the National Association of the Deaf's Cultural Program and in competition under the aegis of the Empire State Association of the Deaf. Her home, informal as a kitchen apron, is crowded with paintings and framed photos, many of them bearing the coveted "First Prize" and "Honorable Mention" ribbons. Lately she has tapered off in her painting because of the emotional strain involved. For instance, while doing a large canvas of a forlorn old woman she broke down and couldn't go back to her brushes until she had recovered her composure.

Now she concentrates on photography (still and movies) and creative sewing. A beautiful day may find her outdoors, an inexpensive camera in hand, and her sharp, roving eyes on the lookout for an arresting scene. One of her prize-winning photos is the enormous back of a top-hat-



This striking photo of a hansom driver won for Jane Miller the first prize for photography in the New York Cultural Program contest held by the Empire State Association of the Deaf.



This outstanding study showered Jane with first prizes for oil painting—in the New York City Cultural Program contest, and in the state, regional and national cultural competition (Golden NADDY Award).

ted, beefy driver of an old-fashioned hansom in New York City's Central Park (see printed photo). Another talent Jane once excelled at was dancing. Browning snapshots show her in the dramatic pose of a toe dancer when she was on the stage from the age of six to eight.

Her passion for art and beauty has made her a collector of one-of-a-kind objects d'art and her home, virtually a mini museum, is filled to overflowing with items she and her husband Joe have acquired on their extensive travels here and abroad.

Jane and Joe like to pass off their wanderlust to their wide circle of friends. After their return from the South Pacific, they threw a series of small parties, at which they appeared in color-splashed Polynesian costumes and with leis draped around their necks. For the added authentic touch, they served South Seas delicacies such as pineapple slices and crunchy coconut tidbits. Actually what spices up their informal get-togethers are the stories Jane and Joe tell and which have their friends chuckling or glued to their seats with excited interest. In fact, one of Jane's earliest school yearbooks speaks of her aptitude as a storyteller. Joe nabbed second place in a story-telling competition held by the New York Civic Association of the Deaf. Whenever she has a rib-tickling anecdote too good to pass up, Jane gets in touch with her close friends on the TTY.

By the way, Jane credits her TTY for saving her from serious injury when she came down with a sudden heart attack. Despite the pain, she managed to get to the TTY and get hold of a hearing mother of a deaf friend. The mother called emergency; a police officer with a walkie-talkie rushed in to see Jane and promptly summoned an ambulance to take her to the hospital.

Jane was born in Milwaukee, Wis. Her deceased parents, Edwin and Matilda Teweles, were both deaf. She also has a married deaf sister living in Pennsylvania.



This sculpture won first prize for Jane at recent New York cultural program contest.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

IT COULDN'T BE DONE

As I write this, I have just completed seven years as a columnist for "From a Parent's Point of View." I would like to share some thoughts with my readers which are motivated by looking back at what has happened over the past seven years. When preparing to write my first column for the February 1967 issue of *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, I was cautioned by many that I must not talk about communication methods. In other words, not to mention the raging battle between oralism and so-called manualism. Deaf people suffered from undereducation, underemployment and social rejection because manual communication was downgraded and/or rejected as a method of communication in schools for the deaf across the nation. The psychological effects of punishing deaf children for using their hands to communicate was prohibiting the development of well adjusted, competent deaf adults, but I was not to mention this fact.

Readers who date back to 1967 know that my first column attacked the injustice and cruelty of oral only communication and I have never been sorry that I spoke out in support of sign language. Later that year I was asked to be on the newly formed Communicative Skills Program which had a charge to establish sign language classes across the nation. Today there are more than 5,000 sign language classes teaching tens of thousands of hearing Americans how to communicate with their deaf classmates, co-workers and neighbors. I guess what motivated me most to support sign language was the theme of the time which said "Deaf people have to live in a hearing world, they have to make the adjustment, hearing people will never learn sign language to com-

municate." "They" said it couldn't be done—I was determined to do all I could to prove that manual communication was an honorable, competent and beautiful method of communication for deaf Americans.

Television for deaf audiences? Impossible! Why should television stations and networks care to go to all the trouble to serve deaf people, when they were such a small percentage of the total population. I remember originating a campaign to get people across the nation to write to the Carol Burnett show and the networks to support Miss Nanette Fabray who wanted to perform songs in sign language on television. Would you believe that there were many in the United States who wrote to the networks demanding that sign language presentation be forbidden—because this made deafness visible and this group of people were embarrassed about their own deafness or the deafness of their children or parents. Within a two-week period here in the Washington area recently, I watched "A Child's Christmas In Wales" performed on nationwide television (CBS) by the National Theatre of the Deaf—a half hour captioned news program presented Monday through Friday, produced by a Boston Public Broadcasting station for a deaf audience on the East Coast between Maine and Virginia, (this news program is possible because the ABC network made their evening news broadcast available for captioning)—and last Sunday I watched a one-hour presentation of *Rock Gospel* for the Deaf performed by two chaplains and two teachers from the Gallaudet campus plus the Sons of Thunder, a Jesus Rock musical group. And just think, people used to tell me that

(continued on page 30)

Concerning her education; Jane attended Paul Binner School for the Deaf in Milwaukee, Wright Oral School in New York and Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis. She thought of going to Gallaudet College and was favorably interviewed by the late President Percival Hall.

At that time she was urged to enter Columbia University as a journalism student because of her narrative flair, but was warned she might have difficulty following the lectures. Now she regrets she didn't at least make an effort for the challenge's sake.

Jane and Joe were married in December 1942. Twenty-eight years later they celebrated their wedding anniversary by revisiting the locale of their honeymoon at Lake Placid, N. Y., and plunging into winter sports with almost the same gusto they had when a bride and groom.

Their oldest child, Madeline, is the wife of a Federal government careerist and they have three children. Their son, Byron, a graduate of Long Island's Adelphi College, is also married and has one daughter. Highly intelligent and a self-starter, Byron entered the competitive investment field and operates his own successful firm in New York City. Jane's lipreading skill helps her to keep up with the incessant chatter of her hearing grandchildren during their frequent visits to her home.

While her children were in high school, Jane worked in the school's library in line with her credo that parents should participate in community work benefitting their kids.

Now a word about Joe . . . a good mixer with a ready word to break the ice, he used to sell life insurance. But the axiom "Once a printer, always a printer" drew him back into the graphic arts trades. He once held the position of superintendent in a printing plant. He has

worked on the night shift for a number of years for a financial and corporate printing concern and recently was transferred to the day shift. Though he seldom has time for extracurricular activities—overtime work to blame—he did put in service as secretary and president of the Manhattan Division No. 87 of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and received a gold medal from the unit in appreciation of his leadership. He also served as an assistant scoutmaster for his neighborhood Boy Scout troop.

Like Jane, he strongly believes in cultivating hobbies, and for more than 20 years he has been collecting American postage stamps and coins. His collections, the envy of fellow-collectors, are now so valuable that they have to be stored in bank vaults. Surprisingly, Joe discovered a majority of the coin rarities by patiently examining the change that passed through his hands at the subway change booths, restaurants, stores, banks and the like.

Of course, one can't resist asking Jane

her recipe for self-fulfillment and personal satisfaction. This urge becomes the more irresistible considering her gift for attracting people and winning their confidence and for her missionary zeal in demolishing stereotypes the hearing have of the deaf by being herself. She says, her eyes brimming with deep intensity: "I urge the deaf and hearing people alike to make the most of their inner resources and talents and be of service to others. The deaf shouldn't be afraid to express themselves and should have the courage to lead the kind of life they could be happy with."

Joe, looking the part of a sage with his bushy grey-white beard, unhesitatingly seconds his better half, adding: "Be simply yourself, do what you really like to do, and don't waste time and energy worrying what other people may think of you."

And, as you can see, Jane Claire and Joseph Miller practice what they preach.

Juliette Gordon Low: Girl Scout Founder

By W. H. WOODS, SR.

Author of "The Forgotten People"

(Rewritten and condensed from JULIETTE LOW AND THE GIRL SCOUTS by permission of the copyright holder, the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.)

Who does not know of the accomplishments of Robert Gregg, Thomas Edison and Ludwig Van Beethoven?

And yet how many know these three men, who gave so much to the world, were deaf?

Add to this distinguished list another one of the "Forgotten People": Juliette Gordon Low, founder of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America.

Juliette Magill Kinzie Gordon was born on October 31, 1860, in Savannah, Georgia. Growing up, she was perfectly normal in every way, able to hear clearly and speak well.

Juliette never went to a state school for the deaf and never went to a private oral school for the deaf. She had her first schooling from Mam'selle Lucile Blois, who was something of an institution in Savannah at that time. She was nicknamed Daisy by her family and friends. Her birthplace on the corner of Oglethorpe and Bull Streets in Savannah still stands and is now a Girl Scout National Center.

When Juliette was 14 years old she went to Stuart Hall, a boarding school in Virginia. She spent two years there and then went on to Edge Hill, another Virginia boarding school, which was operated by the Misses Randolph, granddaughters of Thomas Jefferson. Her adventures as a school girl and her progress as a student are faithfully reflected in letters to her mother and grandmother, some of which have been published in AMERICAN GIRL magazine.

At the age of 17, Juliette went away to school in New York. It was her first big step into the wider world, as her parents planned it to be. The Gordons had friends and relatives up and down the Eastern Seaboard so Juliette wasn't lonesome. The school was run by the Miles. Mathilde and Fannie Charbonnier, who had operated a girls school in France before coming to New York.

It is believed Juliette had every reason to consider herself a fortunate young woman. But one day she had an earache and, in her usual high-handed fashion, told the family doctor just what he should do about it. She had heard of silver nitrate as a new treatment for ear trouble, and she insisted that the doctor use it for her. The strong solution injured her ear so badly that she was ill and in pain for a long time. When she recovered, she was partially deaf.

During her debutante days she captured the heart of William Mackay Low. William's father, Andrew Low, was an Englishman who had come to Savannah where he made a fortune in the cotton business. On December 21, 1886, Juliette



Portrait of Juliette Low painted by Edward Hughes, R. A., London, 1887.

Gordon, at age 26, was married to William Low. The couple then moved to live in England.

Two days after the wedding Juliette's ear began troubling her again. A doctor's examination disclosed a grain of rice had become lodged in the ear as a result of a shower of rice and good wishes. So the grain of rice was removed and she became totally deaf on that side.

In England, Mrs. Juliette Low was happily situated with her husband. Their Wellsbourne House happened to be near the famed Warwick Castle, the ruins of Kenilworth-on-Avon and many others.

Juliette was not intimidated by any of this. She kept her transatlantic character

intact, and the British found it pleasantly amusing.

For example, it was the custom in England at that time to tie a ribbon on the tail of a kicking horse as a warning to all to keep their distance. Mrs. Low was in complete ignorance of this custom. Just before one of the fox hunts started, the horse which she was riding lashed out and kicked the horse of a stranger who had approached from the rear. This gentleman was intensely annoyed, and said, "Why don't you tie a ribbon on your horse's tail?"

"Why would I tie a ribbon on my horse's tail?" asked Mrs. Low.



This is the house Juliette Low bequeathed to the Girl Scouts. It was there the first groups of Girl Scouts had met.

The gentleman's answer was: "Because your horse kicks."

To which Juliette answered: "That is just the reason that I would not tie a ribbon on his tail. If you wish to tie a ribbon on his tail, you can do so. An ancestor of mine tried to brush a fly off the hind legs of a mule once. The mule kicked him in the head, and he was never the same again."

Juliette was that kind of woman who refused to give in to troubles that would have made some women collapse in self-pity. Her deafness grew steadily worse and before many years was almost complete. Her husband, William, died in 1905 and she was childless.

Juliette Low was 50 years old when she met Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1911. Sir Robert was the founder of the Boy Scouts of England, which captured Mrs. Low's interest. Juliette soon learned that the Girl Guides Association of Great Britain had been in existence for a brief time. The Girl Guides learned to tie knots, the history of the flag and the Guide laws. Then they went on to knitting, cooking and first aid. They were also taught map reading and signaling.

It seemed to Mrs. Low that if the girls in Scotland could be taught to raise chickens for the purpose of supplying the lodges with food, they would not only be able to earn a good sum of money, but would be rendering a useful service as well.

Mrs. Low organized more Girl Guides in Scotland than England and she even financed them with her own money.

The second company she started in England was in Lambeth, a very poor part of London, where a friend of Mrs. Low gave her the use of a club room and collected about 20 girls. Mrs. Low talked to them about Guiding and formed them

into a company. Then Mrs. Low went to see Mrs. Mark Kerr, whom she knew slightly, and told Mrs. Kerr that she was to take charge of this company.

"But," Mrs. Kerr said, "I cannot possibly do it. I have no time. I do not live in London. I am no good with girls."

"Then that is settled," Juliette said serenely, turning her deaf ear to Mrs. Kerr. "The next meeting is on Thursday and I have told them you will take it. I am sailing for America next week, but I shall be back in six months. I will pay for the girls' uniforms and any other expenses you may be put to." Then Juliette was gone, leaving Mrs. Kerr puzzled and mentally gasping for breath.

So Juliette came back to America—delicate, no longer young, with no great fortune, handicapped by deafness—and deliberately set out to conquer the United States for Girl Guiding.

Upon arriving in Savannah, her old hometown in Georgia, Juliette called her dear friend, Nina Page, who operated a school for girls and said:

"Come right over, I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight." So the first Girl Guides America ever had was organized that night.

Juliette did not stay long in Savannah, for she returned to England, but she made sure the new movement would continue. She saw the Girl Guides grow to six troops in Savannah. At that time the girls made their own uniforms.

In 1913, the name of the movement in the United States was changed to Girl Scouts. When Mrs. Low returned to Savannah that year she decided it was time to launch a national organization.

By the end of 1913, the movement had

the backing of an honorary committee with members in Washington, D. C., Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., Boston and Worcester, Mass., New York, N. Y., Newark and Orange, N. J., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago, Ill., and Baltimore, Md. When Mrs. Low returned from England at Christmas time, the stage was set for another round of personal visits in which Juliette did her most effective work for the Girl Scouts.

On June 10, 1915, the first Girl Scout convention was held at Hotel Raleigh in Washington. A National Council was formed, with Juliette Low as its first president. A constitution and bylaws were adopted, and the Girl Scout organization was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The book, "Juliette Low and the Girl Scouts," had this to say about Juliette's deafness:

"It was positively uncanny the way in which she could pick out exactly the right person for a job, and then persuade her, or perhaps I should say, entice her, into well-laid plans. She used her deafness for this purpose with great skill, for somehow she could never hear the word 'no' even if it were shouted at her.

"She would give such a charming smile as she put away her hearing aid and thanked her victim for her cooperation, assuring her that she was sure she would be most successful, and would find the work both interesting and enjoyable."

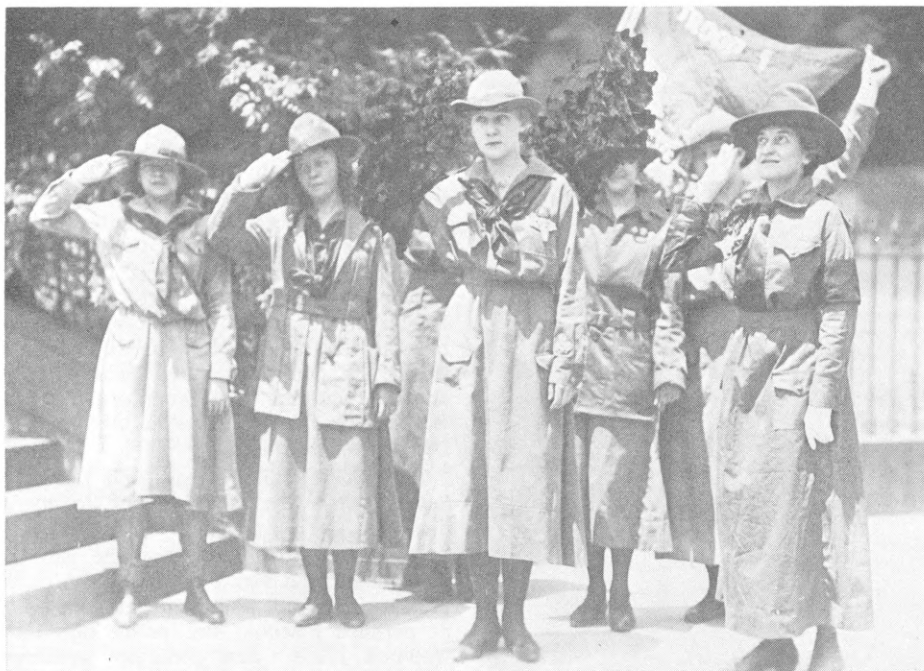
As Girl Scouting burgeoned into a vital national movement, Juliette Low saw that the organization had outgrown her close personal control and with foresight and courage she turned it over to the democratic control of its members. In May 1919, she relinquished the presidency and was succeeded by Mrs. Arthur O. Choate.

Juliette had only one wish and it was granted—the title of founder in the national organization.

The above mentioned book continues to say: "Mrs. Low was not an easy member of any committee. She did not always hear what was said. Her thoughts would go off down a track of their own, until suddenly, having found a solution to the problem she was considering, she would break in with some very emphatic remark long after the committee in general had finished discussing that particular matter and had gone on to something else. Sometimes she had heard wrong and had got an entirely erroneous impression, which was very difficult to correct.

"But with all it was well worthwhile to stop other business and listen to what she had to say, for her remarks were always illuminating. She was that rarest of human beings, an original thinker with a fresh and unbiased approach to any problem. And as, besides this, she had an unbounded courage, she was a most valuable member of the International Council (of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts) and helped greatly in all its decisions."

A camp on Lookout Mountain in Georgia was named in her honor. If any of you readers, out of curiosity, decide to pay



Juliette Low, right, with Guard of Honor of First Class Girl Scouts after a ceremony at the White House, June 21, 1917.

that place a visit, you will find "Camp Juliette Low" there.

While she was in England, the book amusingly described one of Juliette's experiences with a Scotch peddler:

"It seems that one day, as Mrs. Low was walking along a road in Scotland, she came to a stream that with heavy rains had swollen to a torrent. The only bridge was a foot log, which seemed most unstable to her. She was wondering what to do when a peddler approached. Mrs. Low went up to him, explaining that she was deaf and her sense of balance impaired, she was afraid to trust herself to the log without assistance.

"Now you go ahead of me while I walk behind with my hand on your shoulder," she directed.

"But, ma'am—" began the man.

"Our Miss Daisy (Juliette) would listen to no objections. 'I can't get across without it,' she declared. 'You go first, I say, and I'll put my hand on your shoulder.'

"Again the man started to protest. Again she interrupted with explicit instructions as to just what he was to do. At length, in resignation, the peddler proceeded to across the log, Mrs. Low behind him, eyes tight shut and her hand upon his shoulder.

"Arrived safely upon the other side, Mrs. Low beamed upon him and said, 'Now, my good man, what was it you wished to say?'

"I wanted to tell you I am blind, Ma'am," he replied.

"And having told it, she would pause to laugh as heartily as any of us, looking down on us with a twinkle in her eyes that said, 'Can you beat that?'"

So the condensed story comes to a close. Juliette Gordon Low died of cancer on January 17, 1927, in Savannah.

In her will the last paragraph said:

"I trust I have left no enemies, and I

leave and bequeath to my family my friendship, and especially my beloved Girl Scouts."

She had bequeathed the Savannah Girl Scouts the little building at the back of her garden where the first group of Girl Scouts had met. (The group of Girl Scouts was organized in her home, probably in the front parlor.)

Now there are Girl Scouts all over the world, learning, working, trying to bring better international relations and understanding among the different nations.

And our thanks must go to Juliette Gordon Low, one of the "Forgotten People."

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School Administrative Changes

Dr. Edward W. Tillinghast, superintendent of the Arizona School for the Deaf and the Blind, Tucson, will retire in August, 1974. Dr. Tillinghast has been superintendent of the Arizona School for 33 years.

Jack W. Brady, currently superintendent of the Atlanta Area School for the Deaf in Georgia, assumes the superintendency of the West Virginia School for the Deaf February 18, 1974. Mr. Brady was superintendent of that school prior to moving to Kentucky and to Atlanta.

The retirement date for Dr. Armin Turechek, formerly announced as January 1974, will now be July 1974. Dr. Turechek is superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind and is currently serving as president of the Council on Education of the Deaf.

Dr. Robert Davila has been appointed director of the Kendall Elementary Demonstration School, Washington, D.C., succeeding Dr. Thomas Behrens. Since Dr. Behrens' resignation the position has been filled on a temporary basis by Dr. Ronald Nomeland. Dr. Davila is president-elect of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

Bill Peck has been appointed director of the Oregon School for the Deaf, Salem. He has been serving as acting director of the school since Marvin Clatterbuck's retirement in July. Mr. Peck has been on the staff 18 years, serving as teacher, coach, dormitory counselor, and since 1960 as assistant director.

Dr. Virgil Flathouse has been appointed superintendent of the Texas School for the Deaf at Austin to succeed Gary Curtis.

Dr. John Butler has been appointed superintendent of the area program centered in Dallas, Texas.

John Gonzales has been appointed superintendent of the area program centered at San Antonio, Texas.

Ms. Vicki Williams has been appointed superintendent of the area program centered at El Paso, Texas.

J. Leland Clack has been appointed education director at the Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf. He formerly held the position of Educational Program Development Director at the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School in Washington, D. C.

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Dr. Jerome D. Schein Of NYU'S Deafness Center

Jerome D. Schein, Ph.D., received his three degrees from the University of Minnesota. While teaching at Florida University, he was invited to the 1960 vocational rehabilitation conference on research needs in deafness held at Gallaudet College. His interest ignited, Dr. Schein soon joined the Gallaudet faculty.

While at Gallaudet he helped establish the counseling center program, served as editor of **DHS Abstracts** and conducted

considerable research on deafness and higher education. His close ties with deaf people, particularly with the National Association of the Deaf, led to his becoming director of the first nationwide census of the deaf population since the U.S. Census admitted in 1930 that they could not accurately count deaf people.

Following a brief period as dean of the School of Education at the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Schein became director

of the New York University Deafness Research & Training Center, the only R&T center focusing exclusively on deafness that is supported by the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

After a delightful dinner with Dr. Schein and his wife, Carmen, I began the interview with a question about higher education for deaf persons, an area that has long interested Dr. Schein.

BOWE: Dr. Schein, one of the first studies you did on deafness was the brief review with Bushnaq on college attendance among deaf persons. Why do you think that study was so controversial?

SCHEIN: First, I have to admit that I found it startling that that article was controversial. All Sul and I had done was to collect some facts, present them with the question: Why are deaf people losing? Why did their progress stop? About the time Edward Miner Gallaudet retired, deaf and hearing college student proportions were about even. Then the hearing proportion rocketed up but the deaf proportion stayed the same. After Fusfeld wrote criticisms of our article, Doc (Dr. Powrie V. Doctor) asked if Sul and I wanted to reply. And I can still remember we discussed it and decided that since the criticisms had never touched on the basic facts, we had no reason to reply. I don't know why Fusfeld wrote his criticism. What I do know is that shortly after the two articles appeared, attention was focused on the poor situation facing deaf kids, and legislation was introduced that led to the establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and many colleges began opening their doors to deaf students. It was probably nothing more than coincidence but that article was printed about the time that a large change started in post-secondary education for deaf students.

BOWE: Let's move on. If a deaf person were to ask you why the Deafness Research & Training Center should be of interest to him, how would you reply?

SCHEIN: I can think of two things I might say. First, New York University is the birthplace of modern rehabilitation. That's where it actually started. It also has one of the oldest teacher training programs preparing teachers of the deaf. It's very appropriate that the Deafness Center is at New York University—the largest private university in the world. My second thought is that the Deafness Center is interested in all aspects of deaf life, not in school years alone, not in getting a job only, not in aging only, but in all aspects from one end of the spectrum to the other. The Deafness Research & Training Center is interested in the total lives of deaf persons. That makes a difference—it is a very healthy change from some very narrow research in the past. Also because of our very broad view we believe that our preparation for work in the deaf community is better. The people who study at the Center are better able to do their jobs because of the Center's broad focus.

BOWE: Could you give some examples?

SCHEIN: When we were asked to help with Nassau County's program to help emotionally disturbed deaf children, we were able to bring in a very broad range of expertise. Our first team included three people who represented vocational rehabilitation, communication disorders and clinical psychology. From what we know now that program is continuing, three years later. The approach has demonstrated merit. To look at it in a different way, when we were asked to provide some assistance to deaf people trying to overcome barriers to employment, we brought together various talents and points of view. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts. We think that having many different points of view is a key ingredient. We now have a project to improve the delivery of services to deaf



. . . "One of the first studies you did on deafness was the brief review with Bushnaq on college attendance among deaf persons."

people in the inner city, to minority group deaf people. We have not only different disciplines—social work, education, counseling, rehabilitation—we also have different backgrounds. We are a very un-homogenous group.

For the deaf person asking why the Center should be of interest to him, I would say that the Center is supposed to be an expression of what the deaf community wants. An individual deaf person may not have the skills to get changes in television programs, for example. When the Center senses that something interests deaf people, we try to respond.

We are especially interested in the half million Americans who were born deaf or became deaf during their educational years. Through research projects striving to advance the state of knowledge in our field and training programs designed to prepare professionals to work with deaf people, the Deafness Center works to improve the delivery of services to deaf people throughout the country.

BOWE: The Center has become especially interested in the potentially important role of television in improving the delivery of services. How did you first become involved with television?

SCHEIN: The first program featuring continuing use of sign language on television, "Watch Your Child: The Me Too Show," got a lot of opposition. As you know, people complained to NBC about the use of signs. The Center was asked to support NBC in its decision to continue to show sign language. Now we have worked with "Search for Tomorrow" and "Christopher Close-Up" which is carried by more than 200 stations. The Deafness Center is involved in these projects. We also want to help the deaf community develop its own abilities to produce TV programs so that in the future deaf people will have on their TV screens what they want. I think it's important that TV be captioned, that programs be interpreted, but it's also important that deaf people have the opportunity to see some things that are not of general interest. For example, the World Games for the Deaf, the national basketball tournament run by the American Athletic Association of the Deaf, the National Association

of the Deaf Convention. These are subjects that deaf people won't get the networks to carry.

When the NAD was in Miami for its convention, only the local TV station gave it a one-minute spot. The convention was only covered as a curiosity. Through the use of the cable, however, it is possible for deaf people to gain access to enough TV time to show the whole convention, if this is what they want. The national news programs, for example, don't have the entire half hour to give to discussion of the extra income tax exemption that Senator Inouye is proposing. The Deafness Center can help the deaf community get what they want, with interpreting on TV and more important, by helping deaf people make their own programming using their own talents.

BOWE: It seems that the crucial element in making television more accessible to deaf people is making it more fully visual.

SCHEIN: Yes. For deaf people, vision is the primary mode through which they acquire information. Recognizing this fact, the Deafness Center's Visual Communications Laboratory conducts research on visual displays and perception seeking means to facilitate the presentation of visual material to deaf people. In the area of television, the Deafness Center conducts research on how the medium might become truly teleVISION. Consultation to NBC's "Watch Your Child" show and the nationally syndicated "Christopher Close-Up" has resulted in improvements in the on-screen sign language interpretation of televised programs. The Deafness Center is also exploring the use of captions on television and has assisted in the successful captioning of President Nixon's Inaugural Address.

BOWE: You've mentioned that the Deafness Center's focus encompasses the entire span of the deaf individual, from early childhood through aging. Perhaps that would be a good way to discuss what the Center does. Suppose we begin with deaf children.

SCHEIN: As you know, a deaf child may enter school knowing as few as five words and virtually unable to speak. He himself, his parents and teachers need expert assistance in handling the many problems associated with childhood deafness.

When schools for the deaf in Texas, Wisconsin and Tennessee request help in designing and implementing psychological testing programs for their children, the Deafness Center goes there. Closer to home, when schools for deaf children in New York City decide to establish or expand student and parent counseling programs, the Deafness Center tries to help.

Through the Department of Education Psychology, the Deafness Center assists the School of Education in preparing teachers to work with deaf students. Courses on deafness are taught by Deafness Center staff for students in master's degree and doctoral level programs. Convinced by our efforts as consultants to newly instituted programs for emotionally disturbed deaf children that teachers especially trained to work with this

population are urgently needed, we began training such teachers in 1973. The Deafness Center also works with other departments in NYU to prepare professionals in such disciplines as rehabilitation counseling, social work and clinical psychology for careers working with deaf people.

Other Deafness Center projects concerned with deaf children include an innovative inservice training program for afterclass personnel in residential schools, workshops and seminars in specific problem areas such as mental retardation and deafness and a unique project with deaf foster children.

BOWE: Keith Muller has certainly done some exciting work with deaf foster children. What aspects of the Center's work with adolescent deaf persons would you like to mention?

SCHEIN: Moving on to adolescence and adulthood, the Deafness Research & Training Center conducts a large project focusing on improving the delivery of social services to deaf people, especially to those who are members of ethnic minority groups. Related efforts concern deaf delinquents and public offenders, for whom little has been available in prevention or rehabilitation.

If services to deaf people are to be improved, social service workers need to become familiar with deafness and means of serving deaf people. The Deafness Center has developed and field-tested a two-day orientation to deafness program which serves to acquaint rehabilitation personnel and professionals in other disciplines with deafness and deaf people.

Another central key in the improvement of service delivery is the ability of professionals to communicate with deaf people. The Deafness Center's Communication Services Program provides manual communication instruction to teachers in training and to professionals wishing to upgrade their skills. A new "total immersion" sign language program has been developed which enables participants to acquire usable skills in one intensive week. Another new project has resulted in the modification of many signs for use with deaf-blind people, many of whom have enough residual sight to perceive the enlarged signs.

Perhaps surprisingly, not all deaf people are expert signers. The Deafness Center provides courses for deaf people wishing to improve their manual communication skills. We also offer intensive training in interpreting for hearing people wishing to become professional interpreters.

BOWE: What kind of sign language—Ameslan, SEE or Scheinese (chuckle)?

SCHEIN: I have a secret mission in life: to make sign language more picturesque. I hesitate to say to improve sign language but I would like to add to it. Actually, I learned signs very late in life and my signs reflect my frustrations. As you know, I usually speak very rapidly. When I was first learning sign language, I couldn't sign fast enough to keep up with myself. So I did the next best thing and invented my own.

One other area of Deafness Center activities I would like to mention concerns workshops we have conducted to help deaf people help themselves—deaf community development workshops focusing on how to manage the legislative process, work with vocational rehabilitation agencies and develop their own television programs.

Our publications receive wide distribution to professionals, students and laymen throughout the country. Several publications in particular have made notable contributions to the field. **Counseling with Deaf People**, which appeared in 1971, for example, was the first text on that subject. The report of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging contains recommendations developed at a Deafness Center workshop on the needs of elderly deaf persons.

BOWE: Would you characterize the Center's policy as trying to help deaf people help themselves, then?

SCHEIN: I think it is very important, to me anyway, to avoid seeming to say that the Deafness Center has accomplished enormous good for deaf people. At the moment our value to the deaf community is more that we are trying to do good than that we have accomplished a lot. Most of what we want to do is ahead of us. And also I want to be sure to say we do not work alone. Our policy is to work with everybody who is



"When I was first learning sign language, I couldn't sign fast enough to keep up with myself. So I did the next best thing and invented my own."

working with and for deaf people. We cooperate with other universities, with all organizations for deaf people, with government agencies and with other rehabilitation agencies. For example, we are working now on a project for a model state plan for rehabilitation with deaf persons. The idea came from Dr. Boyce R. Williams and the expected success comes from the joint work of the Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, the National Rehabilitation Association, Task Force on Deafness, the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf and the National Association of the Deaf. The point is, no one organization can solve all the problems of the deaf community. What we need now more than ever before is closer cooperation between all of the people, all of the groups which want to improve conditions for deaf people. The Deafness Center can do a lot, but we cannot do it alone.

BOWE: What areas of research would you consider most promising for investigation in the field of deafness?

SCHEIN: Without a doubt, the most important research will be done in visual processing. The key to unlocking deafness is vision. I can remember discussing with several superintendents of schools for the deaf the ironic fact that residential schools have audiologists and otologists almost invariably but only rarely have ophthalmologists. The kids get their hearing tests regularly but infrequently are their eyes tested. Doesn't that seem odd? The ears are what they cannot depend on—the eyes are what they must depend on. Similarly, we've had a lot of research on how to make maximum use of minimal hearing, yet how much have we had on how to improve the deaf person's seeing?

Another area is what we have called deaf community development. Deaf people need assistance in improving their organizations. They need instruction on deafness itself, as you know. Research will show no reason why deaf people must have a low level of self-esteem. I think that in the years ahead we will work directly on that. Finally, I believe it is very important—to go back where we started today—that deaf students receive higher educational opportunities. We have a technological society which demands increasing levels of education. For deaf people to have their right to a place, they need higher education. That's why I am so delighted by the decision of the Berger Foundation to provide support for deaf students attending NYU. I believe that NYU has a lot to offer some deaf students, particularly in professional education.

BOWE: One last question. I would like to ask you about your interest in individual differences.

SCHEIN: Well, as I met more and more deaf people and made many deaf friends, I began to recognize the "tyranny of averages." The books always talk about what the average deaf person does. The average deaf man reads at the third grade level, the average deaf man has 2.7 children and so on. But I don't meet average deaf people. I'm most impressed by the differences among deaf people.

Now that leads to the strong feeling that we should not try to find simple solutions to complex problems. For example, how do we educate a deaf child? The answer should be whatever way is best for that child. Since each child is a little bit different, we should be prepared to use a method a little bit



"I'm most impressed by the differences among deaf people."

different for one child than we might use for another. It is also true throughout the life span. I think at each point people want to be treated as a person, not as an average. It's interesting because my first professor in graduate school was D. G. Paterson—during the years I knew him I never knew his parents were deaf. Years later when I went to Gallaudet College, Pat was our first consultant. We were sitting in the counseling center—I had just arrived at Gallaudet myself and didn't know signs at all—and this deaf student walked in. No one in the counseling center at the time even knew how to fingerspell. We were trying to understand the student when Pat said, here let me talk with him. I was really embarrassed—I mean, didn't Pat know that this student was deaf? Pat just walked over and started signing with him like he did it every day. Then I learned that D. G. Paterson's father was in one of the first graduating classes at Gallaudet and that Pat himself was actually born in the Ohio School for the Deaf and raised there. Well, you can imagine the excitement because he was one of the most respected men in psychology. Only then did I realize that one of the earliest tests used with deaf people is the **Pintner-Paterson**. Six months later he died. That was one of the greatest disappointments in my life. I never did get a chance to talk with him about deafness. Anyway, Paterson's great contribution to psychology was in the field of individual differences, and he was author of the classic text "Physique and Intellect." In that book he attacked the theory that there were related physical and intellectual characteristics. The first paper I did for Paterson—I was still an undergraduate—was on Sheldon's typology. That was some paper, because Sheldon used very poor statistics and I had majored in statistics. After the class, Paterson asked me to become his graduate student assistant. I was flattered. I got my M.A. under Pat. It was funny after all those years I decided to work with deaf people . . . and when I did I discovered that I was better prepared than I had expected. Individual differences appeal to me now, and it comes naturally from that background.

BOWE: Thank you, Dr. Schein.

Michigan's Pamela Young Crowned 1973 Miss Gallaudet

Miss Pamela Young of Flint, Mich., became the second Miss Gallaudet on January 26—the culmination of the week of activities and competition on Gallaudet College campus.

The Miss Gallaudet Pageant included two days of preliminary competition for the 22 contestants who represented various campus groups and organizations. Eight semifinalists then competed in the Saturday evening program in three events: cocktail dress, evening gown and talent. In addition, each was asked to answer

the question: "If you become Miss Gallaudet, what will that mean to you in the future?"

Miss Young, the Hillel Club representative in the Pageant, responded to judges' question: "If I become Miss Gallaudet, I feel I will have the opportunity to represent Gallaudet College. Gallaudet has grown, mentally and physically, and I want to go out and prove to the world that deaf persons are intelligent; that they aren't mute; that they are human beings." In the talent competition, Pamela gave a modern dance interpretation and signed "The Impossible Dream." She was also honored by the judges by being presented

with the Best Talent Award of the Pageant.

Pamela was crowned by the outgoing Miss Gallaudet, Ann Billington, winner of the first Miss Gallaudet Pageant two years ago who went on to become Miss Deaf America.

Miss Young, a senior majoring in English at Gallaudet, is a member of Delta Epsilon Sorority and the Gymnastics Club. In 1972, she was selected as Miss National Congress for Jewish Deaf Youth. She has been a Dean's List member three times. A graduate of Flint Central High School, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morrie Young.



By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR

As told by Tom Wood, who had it from Gregg Brooks, Studio City, Calif.:

It was in 1955 when Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, professor at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., drove his car to a town (not named) in Maryland and spoke at a gathering of deaf people. He returned home by bus and went to his apartment where he deposited his briefcase and other effects. Suddenly he recalled that he had left his car in the town in Maryland. It was early enough in the evening so Doc boarded a bus for the return trip back to the town. He got off near where he had parked the car. Going to the car he fumbled in his pockets for the car keys. Not finding them he recalled that he had left them with his briefcase at home. Chagrined at his absent-mindedness he hopped a bus back home. It being rather late now, the good Doc went to bed. He retrieved the car the next day, thank you!

* * *

Lucille, my sweet half, called my attention to this piece in the Reader's Digest:

The small children in the park stopped playing to admire the police car that pulled up at the curb. A young officer got out and chatted with the children. Then he decided to give them a treat and turned on his shrieking siren. The children jumped up and down, holding their ears. Observing their delight, he obligingly let the siren blare again. Then he glanced at the small boy quietly holding my hand, oblivious to the noise around him. With quick insight, the young officer gently lifted him up and turned on the revolving red light mounted on top of the car, so that a three-year-old who is deaf could share in this happy moment with the other children.—Elaine L. Baldrige (Silver Spring, Md.)

* * *

Excerpt taken from the Riverside Press-Enterprise. Submitted to you for what it is worth, though it is unfunny.

Heading: PEOPLE—Handicapped: our "last minority"—

Allen Bailes, a student at U.C., Riverside, a post-polio patient who has been crippled since he was six years old, says, "It seems to me that the more visibly disabled the person is, the greater the discrimination manifests itself."

He feels that because of his disability the company exploited him more than discriminated against him.

(The reader may recall the issue that popped up in the LPF or a monthly periodical for the deaf once or twice in the past as to whether a deaf person was more to be pitied than a blind man. We have argued that deafness was the lesser of the two evils as compared with blindness. The above excerpts is a point on our side. Our handicap is less visible.—TL)

* * *

In one of my old folders I found this piece, sent from Oakland, undated. My carelessness for not marking it with the name of sender.

Dear Ann: There is a lot to be said for stricter gun laws. If I had had a gun in the house last Sunday, I think I would have shot my mother-in-law. For the 100th time she said to me, "Why don't you try one more time, Edith? The next one has to be a girl."

I would like nothing better than to have a girl, Ann, but I am 36 years old and I don't want a sixth boy.

My husband just sits there looking underprivileged. He never opens his mouth to say a word in my behalf. If somebody would give me a guarantee that my next baby would be a girl, I would go ahead. But in the absence of a guarantee, I am plenty satisfied with things as they are.

Please tell me how I can get my mother-in-law off my back.—Heckled

Dear Heck: Smile sweetly and pretend you have a dead battery in your hearing aid.

* * *

An item of interest:

Mrs. Marne Knobloch, daughter of our Mrs. Lily Hogle of St. Augustine, Fla., and Mrs. Knobloch's daughter, Mrs. Georgia Ann Beach, assert that they have the Lincoln Memorial (Washington, D.C.) guide's say-so that the Lincoln memorial statue sculptor, Daniel Chester French, had a deaf brother. Mrs. Beach phoned Landmark Service, Inc., Alexandria, Va., which operates the Tour Mobiles, for whom the guide works, to verify the above statement.

Daniel Chester French also sculpted the Gallaudet statue on Gallaudet campus, and its replica at Hartford, Conn.

* * *

Don't laugh—yet—if ever! Acupuncture (the ancient Chinese healing art in which fine needles are inserted into the body) may cure nerve deafness, says a UPI item in the Riverside Daily Enterprise recently. According to Dr. Gregorio Koss

of Acupuncture Center of America, Washington, D.C., nerve deafness afflicts 35 to 40 percent of all persons with hearing loss, and it is only that type of deafness which can be helped with acupuncture. There is no benefit for persons whose deafness was caused by punctured ear drums, disease and other causes.

"We usually can get 75 to 80 percent improvement in about eight treatments," Dr. Koss said.

Acupuncture is used to relieve or prevent pain, and in the case of nerve deafness, to cure.

* * *

The material to follow in this department is from the collection of Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y.

* * *

A deaf-mute never throws tones.—Deaf-Mutes' Journal (1883)

* * *

A deaf-mute was recently shot out west. The bullet would have gone through his heart had it not been turned off its deadly course by a half dozen papers which upon examination proved to be copies of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal. Moral—you don't have to die from a bullet, subscribe for the paper.—DMJ (1882)

* * *

WHISKEY FOR CHILLS

A deaf and dumb man was arrested at Chico, Calif., for being drunk, was discharged on the plea that he was recommended to take a certain kind of whiskey for chills, and had taken an overdose.—DMJ (1880)

* * *

IT WAS TOO MEAN

It's just too mean, remarked a Philadelphia gossip. When the people next door moved in, I could see by their faces that they quarreled, and do you know, I have hardly got any sleep for two weeks, waiting to hear them commence, and now I have just found out that they are deaf and dumb.—Elmira Telegram, DMJ (1883)

* * *

Dumb-founded—The citizen who was born without speech.—N.Y. News, DMJ (1880)

* * *

FORGIVENESS

A deaf person, being asked, "What is forgiveness?" took a pencil and wrote a reply containing both poetry and deep truth embodied in these few words, "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon."—Phrenological Journal, DMJ (1882)

* * *

A JOKE ABOUT SIGNS

One day, Mr. Gant, one of our teachers, was on his way home. He forgot something. He did not want to go back after it. So he told two girls walking to the library where Mrs. Gant works, to tell her to bring it home. Mrs. Gant, arriving home, said to Mr. Gant, "What did

you mean by my bringing the piano home?"

Mr. Gant protested, "I meant the typewriter."

Mr. Gant made the sign, typewriter, like the sign for piano, so the girls thought he meant piano. You see the typewriter and piano signs are almost the same so that is why Mr. Gant made the mistake in signing.

The pupils laughed at the joke.—The Wisconsin Times (1945)

* * *

Slipkins—"I've watched that pretty Miss Clark for the past 15 minutes and she hasn't uttered a word. She must be a jewel of a woman."

"Yes, poor thing, she's a deaf-mute."—Buffalo, DMJ (1894)

* * *

The sort of humour the deaf really appreciate is situation comedy. When H.R.H. the Queen Mother visited a certain cathedral during its 700th anniversary celebration, the deaf were allocated excellent seats right at the front of the cathedral, just behind the rows of gilded dignitaries, mayors, sheriffs, aldermen who were attending the service of Thanksgiving. Eventually the collection bag came around, passing the dignitaries first. The deaf were all agog to see what they had put in, and everyone of them had a good look into the bag as it came to them. I saw them all putting their forefingers together—means a penny.—Thomas Arnold, "The Languages of the Senses with Special Reference to the Education of the Deaf" (1894)

* * *

Why are Chinese junks like deaf persons?

Because we cannot make them here.

(hear)

How many persons can a deaf man tickle?

He can ges-tickle-eight. (gesticulate)

—Case's Book of Conundrums and Riddles

* * *

Among the nobility in Italy who show interest in the welfare of the deaf is the Princess Antoisette Strozzi whom the Pope has referred to as mama del sorto muet, meaning mother of the deaf.—The California News (1914)

* * *

A certain deaf man was rather too trusting and would sign a document where he was told without ever bothering to read it first. The missionary thought he would teach him a lesson so he one evening typed out a piece of papepr and inserted the words, "I am a fool," and gave it to the man to sign, which he did with his usual trust and readiness. Whereupon the missionary pointed out to him what he had done. The deaf man was highly amused, so I have heard, and went round showing all the other men the paper, telling them to be more careful in the future.—G. C. Firth, "The Plate Glass Prison"

* * *

A child with four ears is attracting attention in Lothrop, Calif. She cannot speak or hear. A Philadelphia paper says so.—The DMJ (1886)

* * *

The deaf may be taught to hear with their eyes, the dumb to speak with their hands, and the blind to read with the tips of their fingers, but there is no help for the man who cannot see a joke—even sympathy is denied him.—Ontario Advertiser, DMJ (1891)

"I told that deaf old Mrs. Peters about Sadie and what do you think she said?"

"What?"

"Yes, that's what she said."—The DMJ (1890)

* * *

NOT THAT SORT OF BOY

"No, sir, the picture is not good and I shall not take it."

"But, my dear sir, all your friends who have seen the portrait say it is a speaking likeness of your boy."

"That is just the reason why it is not good. The boy, sir, is deaf and dumb."—The DMJ (1894)

* * *

A pair of deaf lovers ought to consider themselves fortunate.

Why so?

Why, they sit down in the middle of the largest crowd and have a nice, quiet talk!—New Orleans Times-Democrat, California News (1904)

* * *

OUT OF SHAPE

What singularly crooked fingers that deaf man has?

Yes, they used to be straight but he tried to learn Russian. It's a fearful language for fingers.—California News (1923)

* * *

ACUTE HEARING

Guix—Great guns, you're getting deaf, old man!

Gilks—I'm not. I could never hear better in my life.

Guix—(producing a watch) Can you hear that watch tick?

Gilks—(triumphantly) Distinctly.

Guix—That's funny. That watch isn't going.—California News (1923)

* * *

DURAND IS A GLIB TALKER

John Durand was found Saturday night by a policeman sitting helplessly drunk. He carried a sign which read: "Help me, I am deaf and dumb." He was taken to the police station. During the night Door-man aroused Durand who was in a heavy sleep. "What do you want?" suddenly asked Durand as he rubbed his eyes. "I thought you were deaf and dumb," thundered Meehan.

"Oh, I forgot," said the prisoner. He was the most voluble prisoner in line at the court yesterday.

"You ought to be ashamed to p'ay upon public charity with such a lie," said Justice McMahon.

"It was not a lie, your honor," said the prisoner. "When I get paralyzed drunk I'm always deaf and dumb. I carry the sign to avoid mistakes."

He was held in \$500 or good behavior for six months.—N.Y. World, DMJ (1894)

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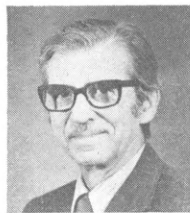
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Forum On Manual Communication

Conducted by MAX MOSSEL

Max Mossel (right) has lined up some knowledgeable—and perhaps quite vocal—personalities for this month's Forum On Manual Communication. They are Carl B. Smith, the retired barber; David A. Anthony, originator of SEE-I; Henry Stack, newscaster; and Dr. Stanley Roth, superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf.



Fingerspelling is a must for deaf slow learners and potential dropouts. They are not given enough practice in this art to know spelled words. Is it because fingerspelling is less important than signing and new signs?



Smith

MOSSEL: Actually it isn't so much fingerspelling (which is a phase in manual communication) as spelling (which is a school subject required and taught in public schools but **traditionally** denied our deaf children) that I'm concerned with. If you'd allow me to substitute "spelling" for "fingerspelling" in your question, then spelling should be insisted upon as a school subject for **all** deaf children. But it has always been unjustifiably removed from the curriculum by appendectomy route. This is done because traditionalists mistakenly believe spelling and fingerspelling are synonymous with either not answering the purpose of spelling for hearing children. To be sure, the mechanics for both are identical in manual communication. Beyond this, the reason for **not** teaching it in schools for the deaf is not as valid as the reason for teaching it in public schools.

I would like first to make a response to the question by Carl before I get down to asking you questions. I'm not sure what is meant by "Fingerspelling is a must" for those children. If it is an opinion, then I beg to disagree. There are too many "musts" as it is.



Anthony

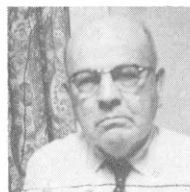
Fingerspelling for the deaf is the equivalent of **spelling** for the hearing child, and it is necessary only where spelling as such is necessary.

"Is it less important than signing and new signs?" Yes. We do not expect hearing babies to spell; we expect them to babble and later to speak words, phrases, sentences. By the same token, we do not expect deaf babies to fingerspell; we expect them to gesture and later to sign words, phrases, sentences. In time, spelling (and fingerspelling) will have its place.

It is reasonable and better by far to expect a deaf child to sign I SAW A BLACK CAT UP A TREE than to force him to spell (fingerspell) I S A W A B L A C K C A T U P A T R E E.

MOSSEL: Gee, I did not expect to find an ally in you, Dave. I have said those things before; only you said them better and to the point. What has rarely, if ever, been discussed is this: Why do hearing children **have** to learn to spell in school? For no other reason than to make them literate... what else? Then why don't deaf schools... themselves already aware of illiteracy among many deaf adults... start their own course in spelling so that deaf youngsters may relate signs to written words? Fingerspelling is a consequence of knowing written words for oral and manual symbols, and a matter of being literate.

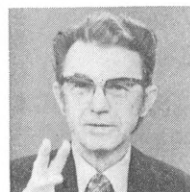
You really woke me up, Max. My insight in your point of view is now better. I have always championed fingerspelling. I wrote about it in my letter to the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN in September 1966. Recently the **Deaf Spectrum** reprinted it. As I see it now, before fingerspelling can be a habit in manual communication, spelling must first be taught in the classroom. I like it. It makes much sense. Why haven't they thought of it before?



Smith

MOSSEL: They might have known the consequence of teaching spelling would be to water down oralism in the classroom. Instead of this route, they settled on "do-it-yourself" spelling (on hands) as a way out. This was a mistake, for while most deaf children can fingerspell unfamiliar words they **read**, a large number of them do this woodenly. Asked to read passages manually, too many of my students fingerspell words they would have signed had they known the relationship to signs. Again, parroting letters of words (which is fingerspelling) is not the same as spelling which has a purpose. To teach spelling by oral route is not practicable when skill in lipreading doesn't come by easily; it wouldn't be fair to grade poor lipreaders as poor spellers.

I am informed that deaf children out here (the Washington State School for the Deaf) consistently grade high in spelling in achievement tests given each year, so it would appear that its



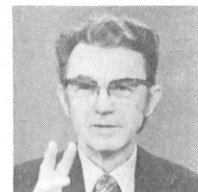
Stack

inclusion in the curriculum as a separate subject isn't called for.

MOSSEL: The information you came by is quite correct, and it is also true of most schools. It is to children's credit they can do that well in spelling without studying it formally. Yet, there is a hollow ring in their achievement when they consistently make low test scores in vocabulary.

On the other side of the coin, hearing teenagers make high test scores not only in spelling but also in vocabulary. This leads me to believe a course in spelling is also a vocabulary builder. When they have to learn to spell and pronounce words outside their working vocabulary, their use of words has to expand qualitatively and quantitatively. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe this approach, if adapted for the deaf, could do wonders for them vocabulary-wise.

As spelling taught in public schools is related to pronouncement for the purpose of literacy, so should there be a course in spelling in residential schools to establish relationships between signs and words in both written and spoken forms. All too often and in too many cases, deaf people cannot produce words for signs and idiomatic expressions. In rendering into signs from reading papers, they more often than not spell out signable words. Ordinarily this act could be a mark of their lack of understanding of words as modified by context. It is no wonder the average reading level has remained static at fourth grade since 1924-25 when Dr. Day and Dr. Fushfeld made the first cross-country tour to test educational achievement of deaf children.



Stack

Now I see more clearly what you are driving at... to teach deaf children the "spelled word" equivalents of the signs. It has to be more than mechanical word construction, or vocabulary building won't take place. It has to be translations of manual expressions into written words, sentences and paragraphs if that is what lessons in spelling will lead to. In this case, I can agree spelling lessons adapted for the deaf could be the thing. Anything less than Manual English would be questionable.

Those of you who haven't used Manual English as a drill in written English are in for a most pleasant surprise for the ease of translation.

MOSSEL: If a child learns to spell words he **reads**, this is not genuine spelling in the usual sense; anyone can spell printed French words without knowing French. What he does is to reproduce letters already visible. To spell is to name or write the letters (of a word usually audible... and of a sign in the case of a deaf child). Audible words into

written words for the hearing parallel signs into written words for the deaf; this is the gist of the matter. Your suggestion of going beyond words into sentences and paragraphs will find many buyers.

I'll add a bit more to your plug for Manual English. By tests, my students could translate verbatim from Manual English to written English—something they couldn't do well from pure Ameslan.

I notice you consistently sign it... only two letters in the word. To me it is fast enough to spell it without signing. Why must it be signed as this?



Roth

MOSSEL: Your point is well taken, and there are others who have queried about signing this and other two-letter words.

It is only fair to point out oldies in **we, us, me, my, on, in** which are predominantly signed rather than finger-spelled. I know discrimination against those new signs is not intended when it is chiefly a matter of newness to which we are not accustomed. Before long they will mature into acceptable usage. They provide tone and tempo to establish language patterns.

I see you have even converted letter "a" to a sign (demonstrating a hand striking numeral "1" of the other hand). Is this sign absolutely necessary? What useful purpose does it serve?



Roth

MOSSEL: First of all, frustrations have conditioned deaf children to pay little or no attention to the three articles: **a, an, the**... because they are not signed in Ameslan. There are always some children not fully aware that an A is also a word in the same sense as I is. This is because the pronoun I is signed while an A—whether as letter or word—is not signed at all. For this reason they do not grasp the significant role the word "a" plays in rate problems, such as 75c a pound. I rarely see deaf children use expressions "an A," "a B," "to a T." They simply drop articles and stress letters in a variety of ways—a habit which might well be broken.

As you probably know, the Kansas School has adopted the philosophy of total communication. New signs are being used in the primary department. They are still in fluid stage... no firm commitment on them. However, we are gathering data on new signs for our committee to evaluate and incorporate into our own



Roth

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Norway—The centenary of Ragnhild Kaata's birth was noted in Norwegian periodicals. This woman, now a famous name in Norwegian history, was deaf and blind (due to scarlet fever) and made important contributions to the education of deaf-blind children. Her reputation was so great that educators from various countries went to Norway to learn about the teaching method by which Ragnhild was educated. A Mrs. Lamson, who later introduced Anne Sullivan and Sarah Fuller, the teachers of Helen Keller, to the Norwegian method, was among these visitors. While visiting Norway in 1957, Helen Keller acknowledged this contribution.

Terje Basilier defended his doctoral dissertation last September at Oslo University. Its title was "Deafness from the Social Psychiatric Viewpoint" and will soon be printed by the Oslo University.

Dr. Basilier, who received an honorary doctorate from Gallaudet College last year, can now add M.D. to his name. (Note: in Scandinavia the licentiate of medicine degree is the lowest necessary for a physician's license. M. D. is reserved for those who want to develop their interest in medicine as a science.)

Australia—Dr. Pierre Gorman will be a guest professor at Heidelberg, West Germany. There he will develop a course entitled "Sociology of Disability."

Italy—The **British Deaf News** (Vol. 9, No. 5) translated and printed an Italian manifesto. This manifesto, prepared by the Milanese deaf and endorsed by the Italian magazine for the deaf, declared that the deaf did not want protection or discrimination; they just wanted equality in work, civil rights and education. It was a result of a recent crusade against special schools for deaf children in Milan and other parts of Italy.

set of signs. We may revise some of them if they do not suit our purpose. I have come to a conclusion that it is immaterial if our own signs are at variance with those used elsewhere as long as our school population becomes familiar with them and can communicate in this manner. Then I'm sure our students, after they leave school, will quickly adapt themselves to whatever style of signing they meet with.

MOSSEL: I could agree no less with you on your point of view. It is impossible to achieve standardization overnight on a nationwide basis. New signs should always be field-tested before they are officially adopted. This is what I did with a number of questionable signs developed at the Knoxville workshop, and the students helped me out with better signs for **do, does, did**.

Ah, I see Jess with a slashing gesture across his throat. Thank you all for your participation. And, Stan, this live interview with you sure beats anything else, and it's faster, too.

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- Sunday:** Registration; Captioned Film (Evening); WSAD Reception and Hospitality Night for NAD Officers, Representatives and Presidents of State Associations.
- Monday:** Registration; General Assembly Workshops; Cultural Tournament; Reception for Registered Members
- Tuesday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Cultural Tournament
- Wednesday:** All-day Cruise to Victoria, B. C.
- Thursday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Order of the Georges Banquet; NAD Rally Night and Miss Deaf America Finals.
- Friday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Convention Banquet (Cocktail Hour Preceding)
- Saturday:** Council of Representatives; Grand Ball

NOTE: A program for professional people is beingplanned. Watch future issues for details.

PRICE LIST

Registration -----	\$ 2.00
Program Book -----	2.00
Reception -----	4.00
Victoria, B. C. Cruise (Wednesday) (Bus and boat only; Round trip—Does not include meal) -----	12.00
Cultural Program -----	5.00
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The following are not included on Combination Ticket:

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Mt. Rainier National Park ----- (Meal not included)	Monday, July 1	8:45 a.m. 6:00 p.m.	\$12.00
Trip to Kiana Lodge ----- (Includes bus, boat and meal)	Tuesday, July 2	5:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m.	\$11.00
Tour of Everett Boeing Plant ----- (Bus only)	Thursday, July 4	3 hours	\$2.50
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On your own, e.g. downtown shopping, etc. -----	Saturday, July 6		

NOTE: Captioned Films offered on other evenings in addition to Sunday.

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Tennessee—No. 1 In The Land

The Quiet No. 15 from Missouri Is Player of the Year

Ron Mitchell of Minnesota Is Coach of the Year

By Art Kruger, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Ave. #303 West Hollywood, Calif. 90046

Twenty-six years ago in 1947, Texas was No. 1 and Tennessee No. 2. Both TSD clubs were unbeaten and untied.

The Texas School for the Deaf Rangers, under the able direction of Coach Jesse Hawthorne, led the deaf prep gridiron units of the country in both total offense and defense. The brought their total for nine games to 516 points as the nation's highest-scoring high school gridiron team for the 1947 season, and 12 points more than the all-time college team record for single season by Army in 1944. And the Rangers limited their foes to only two touchdowns and 13 points.

Coach E. Conley Akin's Tennessee School for the Deaf Vikings received the well-earned praise of the school's multitude of followers. They were the only Knoxville team to finish the '47 campaign unblemished as well as being one of the highest scoring outfits in the state. The Vikings, in winning eight games, piled up an amazing total of 381 points while holding the opposition to but 33.

During the 1973 season, 26 years later, both TSD teams were again the two top deaf prep elevens in the nation. This time it's Tennessee No. 1 and Texas No. 2.

Tennessee was 8-2-0 last year (1972) but lost a thriller to Alabama, 28-27. TSD graduated eight starters from this team and was not really so sure just what kind

of team it would be having in the fall of 1973.

The Vikings reported for practice in the middle of August and after only four days of twice-a-day practices had their first scrimmage against a local high school that had been practicing for over two weeks. TSD handled them very easily. The next week they scrimmaged a large AA school and won, 24-6.

After two weeks of practice TSD played against Carter High School, an AAA club, in the Knoxville Interscholastic League Jamboree. This high school had been practicing for four weeks. Each team only played one quarter in this jamboree. Even with a late start, TSD managed to defeat Carter, 8-0.

It was at this time TSD felt that it had a chance of having a really good year. The Vikings notched eight straight games before losing the last two contests. They defeated five other prep elevens—Georgia 23-13, St. Rita 39-0, Alabama 29-14, South Carolina 38-16, and Kentucky 62-6. They also beat Lanier 21-14, Maynardville 47-6 and Harrison-Chilhowee 23-0.

The two teams that defeated TSD were both 8-2-0 for the season. The Vikings lost to South High School, 0-35, and Greenback High School, 20-34. South is an AA school and missed the state playoffs by only four

points. Greenback is a Class A school and qualified for the state playoffs. In 1972, TSD beat Greenback to knock them out of the state playoffs and they were really ready for TSD the past season. Their quarterback is being recruited by at least four Southeastern Conference universities.

TSD is a TSSAA high school team and was ranked number one in Class A in the Knoxville area and number seven in the state. TSD is the smallest school with a football team in the state. TSD was ineligible for the TSSAA playoffs because it played only five high schools registered with the TSSAA, and a team must play seven TSSAA sponsored schools through the course of the season to be eligible for the playoffs.

Tennessee had very little trouble with other deaf prep schools on its schedule. In fact with the exception of Alabama and Georgia its second team played more than did its first team. The win over Alabama snapped the Vikings' five-game losing streak to the Alabamans at Talladega.

The '73 TSD team was coached by a deaf gentleman by the name of Neil Battle. He had been an assistant coach for TSD for the past 14 years and very reluctantly agreed to take over the head coaching job when Mike Slater moved



1973 NATIONAL DEAF PREP FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS—For the 1973 season, Tennessee School for the Deaf Vikings produced a fine 8-2-0 record, the same as in 1972. Left to right: FIRST ROW—James Thompson (40), Sandy Swafford (82), Phillip Beam, James Calhoun, David Bennett, Alvin Ewin (21), Donny Carney (83). SECOND ROW—Terry Bomprezzi (71), Paul Tweed (41), Kelvin Swift (73), Ricky Stinnett (72), Henry Coleman (51), Mike Ward (11), Tony Dycus (62). THIRD ROW—Neil Battle (head coach), Bob Furman (assistant coach), John Watson (81), Fred Ramsey (52), Mark Ristvedt (52), Bobby Phillips (20), Rarlle Robinson (42), Jimmy Jordan (22), James Griffin (63), Dave Foulk (assistant coach), Bob Matthews (assistant coach). FOURTH ROW—William Calahan (50), Steve Jones (60), Fred Merriweather (70), George Hayes (74), Steve Harrison (12), Willie Sangster (32), Danny Knight (84) and J. T. Cantrell (64). Not pictured: DON STEWART.

back to the Florida School for the Deaf last season.

Neil played football for Coach Akin at TSD and was on the 1948 National Deaf Prep Championship club. He graduated from Gallaudet College and returned to serve as assistant coach under Conley Akin, Ron Bromley, Troy Haydon, John Hudson and Mike Slater before finally deciding to try it as head coach. Neil did a GREAT job when you consider that the team the year before was 8-2-0 and had graduated eight starters.

John Hudson is now the new superintendent of the South Dakota School for the Deaf. He is best remembered for piloting the 1967 TSD eleven to the national deaf prep championship and also for the developing Willie Poplar, who still holds the state high school and national deaf prep shot put records (59 feet, 6 inches).

Troy Haydon is now athletic director at TSD. He was coach of football at TSD from 1960 to 1966 and was National Deaf Prep Football Coach of the Year in 1966. He was also football and track coach at Carson-Newman College and coached one year at Knoxville's South High School. "There is no comparison, satisfaction and enjoyment in teaching and working with deaf students. The only handicap is our ability to reach the kids. Playing football is one way of showing the world they aren't handicapped. We can play as well as anybody," said Haydon.

From the newspaper clippings we see that TSD had five players worthy of All-American deaf prep status.

Properly putting on a football uniform, no doubt, might be a troublesome chore for a 10-year-old boy. But running with a football while holding up your pants with the spare hand is something else.

Such have been among the experiences of one **Steve Harrison**, TSD quarterback.

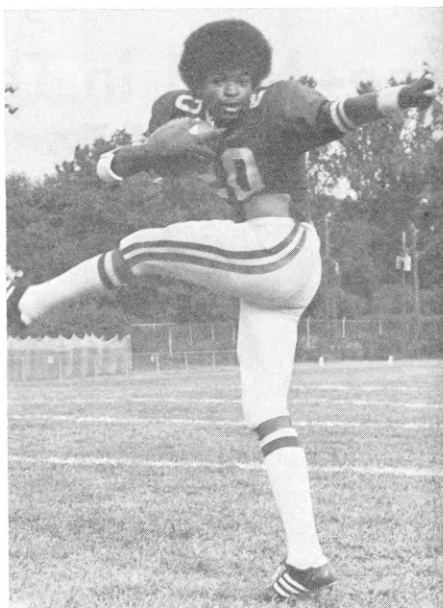
It all began for Steve in the midget program at TSD and in the Midget League at Rock City.

"The first year we had uniforms," Steve recalls, "no one on the team knew how to put the thing on. Mine didn't fit. The knee pads covered my ankles and I ran with the ball while holding up my pants. It was either hold them up or lose them."

Things have changed for Steve and three others who came out of the Midget League. Willie Sangster, Fred Merriweather and Steve Jones joined Harrison as the only midget grads still with the Vikings.

Harrison, who lost his hearing at age 3, is 6-0 and 190 pounds. He was a do-it-all performer, passing, running and kicking. He thought BIG.

Steve was starting quarterback for TSD for the past three years. During this time the record was 21 wins 8 losses and 1 tie. He was among the leading scorers in the state of Tennessee when he garnered 15 touchdowns, kicked a 35-yard field goal against Alabama, kicked 17 extra points and ran for one 2-point extra score for a total of 112 points. He was selected to the All-Knoxville Interscholastic Football League first team. He was also an end and cornerback on defense.



SUPER 170-POUND HALFBACK—Don Stewart of the Tennessee School for the Deaf Vikings, was the only sophomore to make the All-Knoxville squad and also one of two sophomores to land on Kruger's 38th Deaf Prep All-America eleven.

Harrison won the punting contest held during the Knoxville Football League's jamboree before the season started and averaged about 40 yards per kick. He put about 75 percent of his kickoffs into the end zone. He has visions of kicking for a collegiate team—maybe U-T, Carson-Newman or Maryville. Playing one of those teams, however, would depend on his ability to keep up scholastic work.

A three-sport standout for TSD (forward in basketball and shot-putter in track), Harrison likes punting best.

Harrison's brother, Greg, also played for TSD and now is a student at Gallaudet College. A sister is studying in Madrid, Spain.

A 6-0, 195-pound senior tackle, **Fred Merriweather** was the fastest boy on the TSD football team. A member of the TSD's 440-yard relay team in track and also the starting center on TSD basketball team, Fred was strongest on defense and was extremely quick and very hard to block. He scored one touchdown when he blocked a punt. He was also selected to the Knoxville Interscholastic first team.

A 5-9, 185-pound senior guard, **Steve Jones** was the most consistent lineman TSD has had for the past two seasons. He was very proficient as a blocker and like Merriweather was extremely quick on defense. In one game Steve had 22 individual tackles and was the prime reason that in that game TSD held the state scoring leader scoreless. Steve is a starting guard on the TSD basketball team.

Another senior who was standout in football was **Willie Sangster**, a 5-10, 180-pound fullback and linebacker. He was a starter for TSD for the past three years and had his most outstanding year in 1973. Willie's strongest abilities lie in his defensive play.

And TSD has one of the most versatile athletes in Knoxville high school sports

circles. He is **Don Stewart** and is only a sophomore. Don is a jack of all trades for Tennessee School for the Deaf, and the league coaches said this Viking soph can do it all . . . no matter what the sport is. He excels in football, basketball and track. And if TSD had other sports, Don would be a standout in those, too.

Stewart was the only sophomore to land a position on the All-Knoxville Football League team. For the record Don was TSD's leading ground-gainer for most yards and best average. The 6-0, 170-pounder ripped opposing defenses for 703 yards on 106 carries for a sparkling 6.8 average. He scored 11 touchdowns and ended up with 70 points for the season. He was also a fine passer and threw one for a TD. All of Don abilities did not show in his rushing and passing yardage as he was also an exciting kickoff and punt returner. He also scored on pass interceptions from his free safety position. Needless to say, Stewart played a key role in TSD's successful grid campaign.

Texas School for the Deaf got the nicest Christmas gift ever as the school was finally admitted to the Texas state high school athletic association, known as the University Interscholastic League, for the first time and is allowed to compete for state championships in athletic events just like any other UIL high school. The membership became effective on January 1, 1974.

"I feel like a little boy who just got his first Christmas present," responded Billy Snowden, TSD athletic director and head football coach. "I thought we might be admitted in two or three years maybe. But I was shocked that it happened. I even think our administration was shocked."

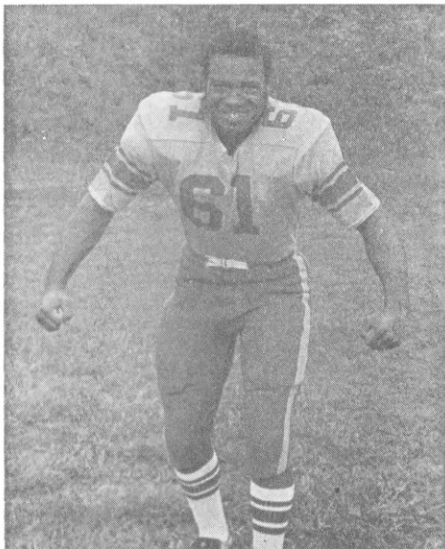
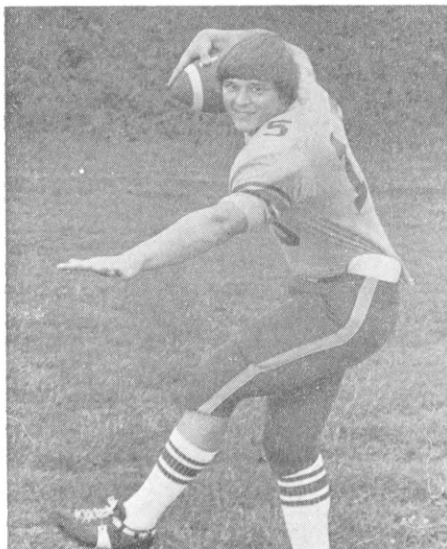
Dr. Bailey Marshall, director of athletics of the UIL, wasn't shocked or if he was, he didn't let on. "It is a departure from the past and it goes under a rule that said they couldn't be accepted because it was the interpretation of the UIL committee that the deaf and blind were in schools for defectives," he said. "The interpretation was changed that they were not defectives."

"The reason was that they were participating in sports and they were not given any special consideration, like sign language. This was the main thrust of the presentation, that they could participate as anyone could."

TSD is classified as an A school. There are four classes in Texas, and they are B, A, AA, AAA and AAAA. "We really don't have any choice," Snowden said, "but anything will be fine with us. We're not in any position to complain. They can put us in 4F if they want to."

It was pointed out that TSD will have to comply with the rules like everyone else. One is that after a student enrolls in the eighth grade, he has five years of eligibility in high school (four from ninth grade on).

Also every student must be a student at least one year before he's eligible since TSD has no independent school district.



These three seniors spearheaded Missouri School for the Deaf Eagles' 1973 offense which gained a total yardage of 2,451 in eight games and registered a fine 5-3-0 record. Left is **DANNY ADAMSON**, the quiet No. 15, who was tabbed the Deaf Prep Football Player of the Year 1973. Middle is **TOMMY KEMP**, 175-pound guard and linebacker. Right is **BRIAN DREHER**, 165-pound guard on offense. And on defense, Brian was a solid defensive end with an impressive record of 108 unassisted tackles.

This is the most important rule in UIL books.

TSD has some adjustments to make. Under its present swimming program, the youngsters get their training at the YMCA. UIL rules do not permit outside help to be hired and a coach must be a full-time employee. Snowden said houseparents could be used to assist the swimmers and all they would need then would be a place to practice.

Naturally TSD is looking forward to the UIL competition and making the Class A playoffs during the 1974 season. And the school was pleased as it was the only club to beat Manor High School, 14-6, which had a sparkling 11-1-0 season and climbed through the State Class A playoffs.

Two reasons for TSD's 8-1-0 showing during the recent season were the brothers Thompson—Ivory and Larry. The pair was at the top of the Rangers' list of 1973 scorers, rushing and defensive leaders.

Larry led the team with 14 TDs and 86 points, while Ivory followed with 12 and 78. Larry carried 110 times for an 8.7 average and Ivory took 107 trips at an 8.8 per yard clip. Both averaged exactly 105 yards per game in nine contests.

In addition Ivory was the leading tackler for TSD with 47 unassisted from his linebacker post.

"Ivory (a junior) is a toughie," Snowden said. "He runs fast with power. Larry (just a sophomore) runs good in uniform and has the good moves like Gale Sayers."

Unfortunately for others, TSD loses only four players from the 1973 squad. The Thompson brothers return along with quarterback Darrell Shaw, fullback Nathaniak Fifer and almost the entire defensive and defensive lines that Snowden says, "made a big difference for TSD in '73"

Snowden reflected on the success of the '73 season:

"We were together more . . . no personality conflicts. We worked hard and there was less horsing around in practice.

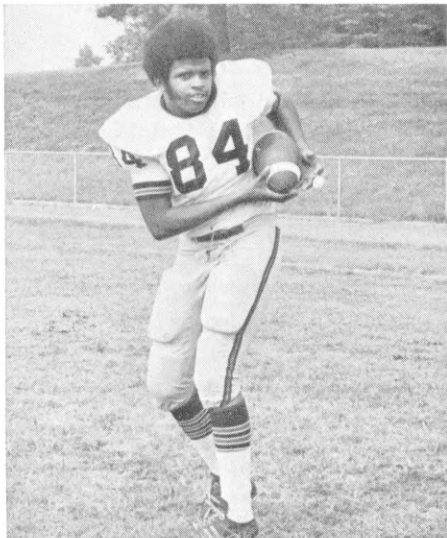
We had team effort even with substitutes.

"It could have been because we were winning. But we had no problems of kids cutting practice. At TSD they compete a lot among themselves.

"In a small school sometimes it's hard to find tough kids. But we had a good defense. They didn't shy off."

The devastating ground game put points on the scoreboard at 29 per contest. The Rangers were knocked out of the undefeated ranks with a wild 33-35 loss to San Marcos Academy. TSD held a 21-13 edge at half, and SMA stopped TSD threats at the 5 and 9-yard lines and from three inches out in the first half.

Besides their only loss and a big 14-6 win over Manor, the Rangers defeated St. Stephens High 54-0, Wallis High 34-0, St. Mary's High of Fredericksburg 48-0, Oklahoma Deaf 50-0, Burton High 28-14, Louisiana Deaf 46-8 and St. Anthony's High of San Antonio 48-7. The TSD first team



VAUGHN BUCHANAN, 6-4, 220-pound North Carolina School for the Deaf senior, made the Burke County Football Team of 1973. He was a powerful tight end who blocked with authority, caught passes in crowds and doubled as a defensive tackle for the NCSD Bears. He kicked off a total of 1,236 yards and had a 40-plus yard average for punts. Twice he punted over 60 yards.

played only five minutes against Louisiana Deaf.

What all this concern over Manor means is that TSD is trying to gauge how this same team will do this fall in the school's first effort ever in regular UIL competition.

"Joining the UIL is going to help us," the coach said. "The kids will have a championship to play for instead of just a schedule to play out. I think they will work harder and it will make a difference for us in coaching."

The three other top deaf prep elevens in the country during the '73 season were Florida (No. 3), Minnesota (No. 4) and Missouri (No. 5).

After several years as head coach in basketball and track at Florida, Hank White was asked to serve as head coach in football. He did well in his maiden year as the Dragons compiled a 5-4-0 record, their first winning season in 14 years.

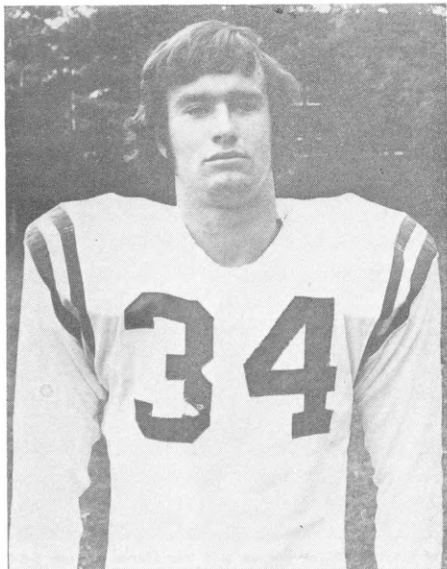
Minnesota posted its second straight winning season under Ron Mitchell with a 5-3-0 record. The Hilltoppers were upset by Elgin High School, 6-13. Elgin went on to win the Centennial Conference with a 5-0-0 record compared to 4-1-0 posted by MSD.

The Missouri School for the Deaf got one of the best deals on record when they hired Bob Alexander and Roger Davis. These two long-time Fulton residents fill a multitude of jobs at the school.

Bob Alexander serves as athletic director, head football coach, assistant basketball coach and head track coach, as well as teaching classes in the morning. Roger Davis fills all the remaining jobs in the athletic department that Alexander doesn't. Davis is assistant football coach, head basketball coach, assistant track coach and also teaches classes.

Although they are new at MSD, Alexander and Davis are not new faces around Fulton, nor is this the first time they have shared leadership roles together.

Fulton High School Hornets' football



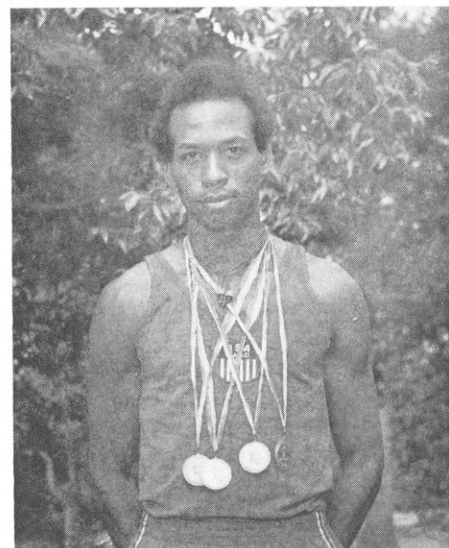
ALL-AMERICAN FULLBACK—Kevin Doyle of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf Panthers, 190-pounds, was named to the first team All-Penn-Jersey League as a fullback and defensive tackle for the second straight year.

coach Bob Fisher will remember them from his football teams of the mid-sixties. Davis and Alexander have never seemed to be too far apart no matter where they have been. During the 1964 football season, Fisher alternated the two as his starting quarterback. Davis was then a senior and Alexander a junior. Now instead of sharing the quarterback duties they are sharing coaching responsibilities.

This was Bob Alexander's first year as head football coach. Alexander returned to MSD following a one-year absence. Alexander was previously at the school from 1970 through 1972. During those years he was head track coach. Alexander's track teams were undefeated in dual competition. He coached such track greats as Hardy Jones and David Howard who competed for the United States at the Malmö Games. In 1972, Alexander's team won the Missouri State Class A outdoor championship. During 1970 through 1972, Alexander also coached MSD's junior varsity basketball team. Through his two years of coaching his teams posted a 34-6 overall record, including a 19-0 record during the 1971-72 season. At one time during Alexander's coaching the MSD junior varsity basketball team had a 27-game winning streak.

Alexander graduated from Fulton High School in 1966. He was a four-year letterman in football. Following graduation he enrolled at Westminster College receiving a B.A. in 1970. After two years at MSD, Alexander enrolled at the University of Arizona at Tucson. In May 1973, he received his master's degree in special education.

As for Roger Davis, he graduated from Fulton High School in 1965. While in high school he was co-captain of his football and basketball teams and was chosen all district in basketball his senior year. Davis lettered three years as a quarterback and punter for the football Hornets. Following



A great track star, he's also a fine football player. **LEO BOND III** of the Minnesota School for the Deaf Hilltoppers wears gold medals and he was the only USA athlete to earn **FOUR** gold medals in track at the recent Malmö World Games for the Deaf.

graduation, Davis attended Northeastern Missouri State University at Kirksville, taking two years out of school to serve in the Army, one year of that time in Vietnam. After Davis was discharged from the service he returned to the university where he received a B.S.E. in physical education in January 1973.

Davis then came to MSD where he was a dormitory supervisor through the spring of 1973. The 1973-1974 school year is

International Congress On The Education Of The Deaf

Tokyo, Japan, August 25-29, 1975

TO: Alexander Graham Bell Association
Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf
Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf
All Deaf Alumni Groups and Members

We have been in constant touch with various agencies relative to this Congress.

HERBTOURS is making arrangements for a visit to the Peoples Republic of China, to take in the cities of Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Hangchow and Peking with a visit to the Great Wall of China as well as schools for the deaf and the people. This visit will be in connection with the Congress in 1975.

Proposed itineraries will also include Japan as well as the Orient.

If you are interested in joining our Congress-China Tour please contact Mr. Herb Schreiber on or before May 5, 1974, with the following requirements: Name, address, occupation, passport number and date of issue.

Mr. Schreiber will be keeping an appointment with the liaison office of the Peoples Republic of China in Hong Kong in late May 1974.

HERBTOURS

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Davis' first year as a member of the MSD coaching staff.

No wonder the 1973 MSD Eagles football team was one of the strongest elevens the school has fielded in a number of years. In Missouri there is a 4-A system. MSD is considered a 1-A school. All of the high schools MSD plays are larger. Their losses to North Callaway (2-A) and Bowling Green (3-A) were in close games. MSD also played four deaf prep schools and beat each one handily and **Illinois for the first time in 35 years.**

Records of deaf prep elevens for the '73 season:

East					
	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Maryland	3	4	1	127	163
Mt. Airy (Pa.)	1	6	0	96	209
Virginia	2	7	1	113	306
West Virginia	4	1	1	126	41
American (Conn.)	2	5	0	78	136

Central					
	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Indiana	3	5	0	176	193
Michigan	6	2	0	166	72
Illinois	3	5	0	103	143
Wisconsin	4	6	0	118	250
Kentucky	1	7	0	130	292
St. Rita (Ohio)	0	8	1	22	394

Midwest					
	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Missouri	5	3	0	192	79
Minnesota	5	3	0	236	108
Kansas	2	7	0	170	175
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-

Farwest					
	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Washington	4	2	2	142	92
Riverside (Calif.)	2	7	0	102	217
Berkeley (Calif.)	4	3	1	61	93

Southeast					
	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Tennessee	8	2	0	302	138
Florida	5	4	0	277	129
North Carolina	3	5	1	162	147
Georgia	6	3	0	219	115
South Carolina	2	6	0	112	274
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-

Southwest					
	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Texas	8	1	0	355	70
Oklahoma	1	8	0	76	376
Arkansas	1	7	0	-	-
Louisiana	2	7	0	86	279

Missouri beat Kansas in the 41st game in one of the oldest deaf prep school grid-iron rivalries that dates back to 1920.

Missouri now has the edge in the series with 20 victories. Kansas has won 19 and three games ended in ties.

Results of interschool for the deaf games for the '73 season:

American 28, Fanwood 0
Mt. Airy 26, American 8
Maryland 19, American 12
Virginia 14, West Virginia 7
Maryland 21, Virginia 0
No. Carolina 20, Virginia 20 (Tie)
NO. CAROLINA 30, MARYLAND 0

So. Carolina 20, Alabama 8
Georgia 26, So. Carolina 14
Florida 20, Georgia 0
Tennessee 23, Georgia 13
Florida 47, So. Carolina 6
Tennessee 38, So. Carolina 16
Alabama 36, Georgia 6
TENNESSEE 29, ALABAMA 14

Minnesota 58, Wisconsin 0
Missouri 50, Wisconsin 0
Michigan 24, Wisconsin 0
Tennessee 39, St. Rita 0
Indiana 72, St. Rita 0
Michigan 56, St. Rita 0
Kentucky 44, St. Rita 14
Indiana 46, Kentucky 8
Tennessee 62, Kentucky 6

WEST VIRGINIA 34, KENTUCKY 14

Wisconsin 24, Kansas 6
Illinois 18, Kansas 8
Missouri 22, Kansas 12
MISSOURI 28, ILLINOIS 12

Alabama 34, Louisiana 8
Arkansas 27, Louisiana 16
Texas 46, Louisiana 8
Oklahoma 28, Arkansas 26
Kansas 52, Oklahoma 6
Missouri 64, Oklahoma 6
TEXAS 50, OKLAHOMA 0

The Quiet No. 15

His coach will tell you, "He'd rather run over you than look at you," if he's got the ball and you're in his way. And yet his teachers think of him as a quiet boy. Very nice and pleasant, but quiet.

Somewhat contradictory, both are ac-

curate descriptions of Danny Adamson, senior halfback for the Missouri School for the Deaf Eagles. Danny is something of a paradox to begin with.

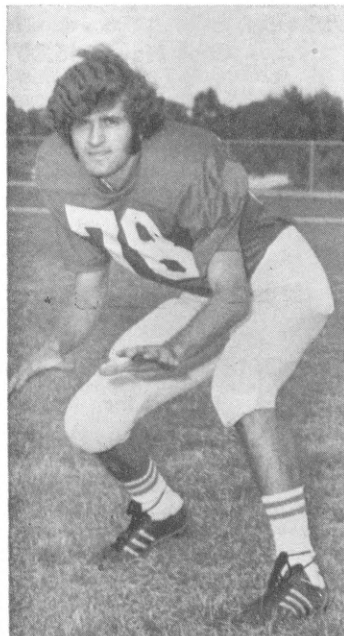
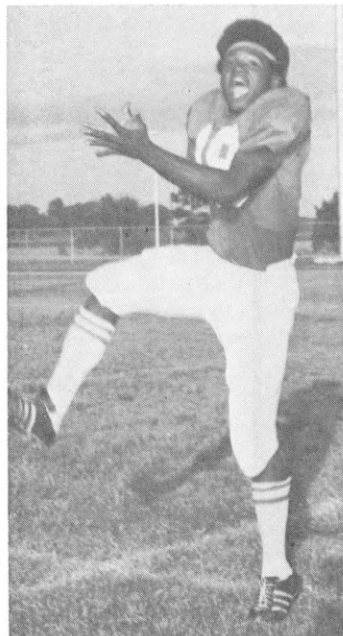
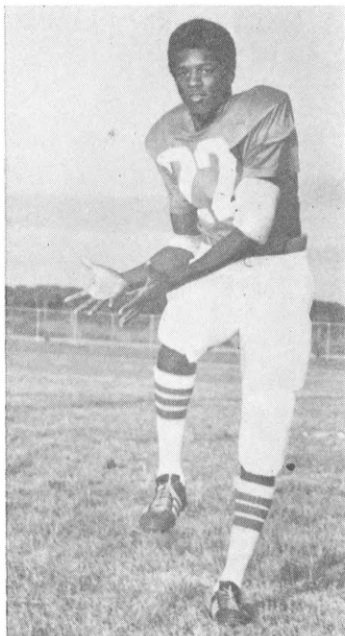
At 5 feet 10, 187 pounds, he doesn't look like a running back who could have scored seven touchdowns in one game. His shoulders aren't that broad. The thick, muscular neck that most football players have isn't there. His forearms don't look like they could pose a serious threat to a would-be tackler and the beginning of a Sonny Jurgenson waistline that peeks over his belt belies the speed and agility he possesses.

His legs provide the only hint that this young man rushed for more than 1,000 yards this '73 year. The thighs are massive, more heavily muscled than any other part of his compact body, and almost seem out of place on him, as if he had borrowed them from someone 20 pounds heavier. No, Danny Adamson doesn't look like a record-setting halfback, but he is.

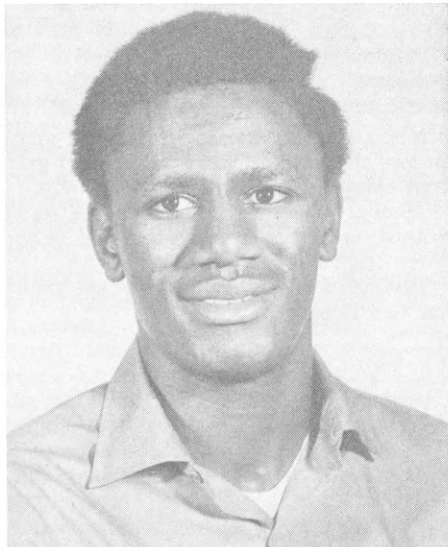
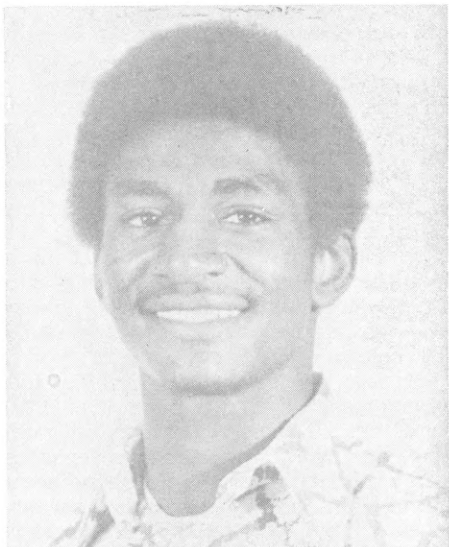
There is a slight air of reservation about him—nothing aloof—just an unassuming air that doesn't say anything about his 1,185 yards rushing in eight games for a school record (148 yards per game) or his 20 touchdowns and 136 total points; or that on the football field, as went Danny Adamson, so went the Eagles. Nothing, not even a hint.

And even with statistics as awesome as these, the modest kid from Crocker, Mo. (near Waynesville), would rather find out how many tackles a friend of his made in a game than talk about his own achievements.

"It's hard to get him to talk about how he's doing in football," said his mother, Mrs. Chris Adamson. "When I asked him how many touchdowns he got in the Oklahoma Deaf game, he couldn't remember. He said maybe five or six." As a matter of straight fact, Danny's seven touchdowns in that game set an MSD one-game scoring record.



Florida School for the Deaf Dragons had a winning season for the first time in 14 years. Some reasons, left to right: ZACHARY "Zach the Flash" HOUSTON, junior halfback; BENJAMIN "Gentle Ben" HOLMES, senior 175-pound guard; RICHARD DAVY SCOTT, junior end, and ARMANDO AMADOR, senior tackle.



THOMPSON BROTHERS—Ivory (left), a power runner, and Larry (right), who moves like Gale Sayers, were two reasons for Texas School for the Deaf Rangers' 8-1-0 showing the 1973 season. Together they scored a total of 26 touchdowns and 164 points in 9 games. Both will be back for the 1974 campaign as Ivory is a junior and Larry a sophomore.

"He's the complete football player," said coach Bob Alexander, describing his 18-year-old super-star. "Running, passing, blocking—he can do it all." He also received six passes for 176 yards, returned kickoffs six times for 73 yards, and returned 11 punts for 153 yards. Danny's total yardage for the year was 1,587 yards. He also played full time on defense as a defensive end and had 28 unassisted tackles.

A 10.6 sprinter in the 100-yard dash, his speed was good but hardly blinding. However, his tremendous acceleration had him at close-to-top speed by the time he hit the line. Crouched over the ball and with his knees moving like pistons in a racing engine, he had the power and determination to break most tackles. More than one defensive back found out the hard way trying to arm-tackle No. 15 when he was moving—he literally bounced off or got a six- or seven-yard ride.

But the metamorphosis Danny underwent when he was in a competitive situation was even more incredible than the way he played. It was hard to believe that his teachers saw him as a quiet kid in the back of the room when he threw a 50-yard pass and yelled angrily as it bounced off the receiver's chest.

Danny attributed the change to simply a

love of the game. His mother, on the other hand, thinks it's caused by a strong desire to win. "When he does anything," she said, "he has to be the best. If he doesn't he's disgusted with himself."

Such is this Quiet No. 15, and because of his impressive statistics he is our choice as the 1973 Deaf Prep Football Player of the Year.

Danny Adamson was also the top deaf prep scoring leader. Below are top individual scorers of the '73 season:

Name and School	G	TD	PAT	PTS
Danny Adamson, hb, Mo.	8	20	16	136
Steve Harrison, qb, Tenn.	10	15	19	112*
Larry Thompson, hb, Tex.	9	14	2	86
Ivory Thompson, hb, Tex.	9	12	6	78
Lawrence Etkie, hb, Mich.	8	12	6	78
Don Stewart, hb, Tenn.	10	11	4	70
Michael Brown, hb, Ga.	9	11	4	70
Michael Warner, end, Ga.	9	11	2	68
Keith Trumble, qb, Kan.	9	9	10	64
Zachary Houston, hb, Fla.	9	9	6	60
David Dillinger, fb, Minn.	8	9	4	58
Keith Brown, hb, River.	9	9	2	56
Dave Catt, qb, Ind.	8	7	14	56

*Includes 1-3-point field goal

GRID BRIEFS: Lacey Bernard, former Michigan State University griddier who replaced Earl Roberts as the MSD Tartars' head man, produced a 6-2-0 record despite going through a "rebuilding" season. Actually Bernard was MSD's head coach in 1972 (5-4-0 mark) when Roberts stepped down after the second practice session following a heart attack; however, 1973 was his first campaign as "official" head coach . . . Roberts left MSD after 30 years of coaching and is now teaching at the New Mexico School for the Deaf . . . Bernard did not basically coach the same way Roberts did. "My philosophy is a little different," said Bernard. "Earl was an excellent offensive coach. I feel defense should be No. 1, the kicking game

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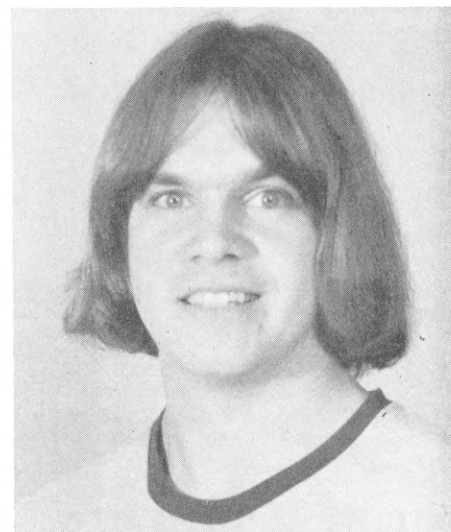
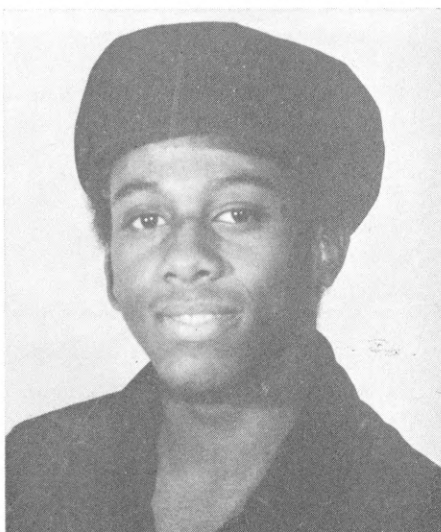
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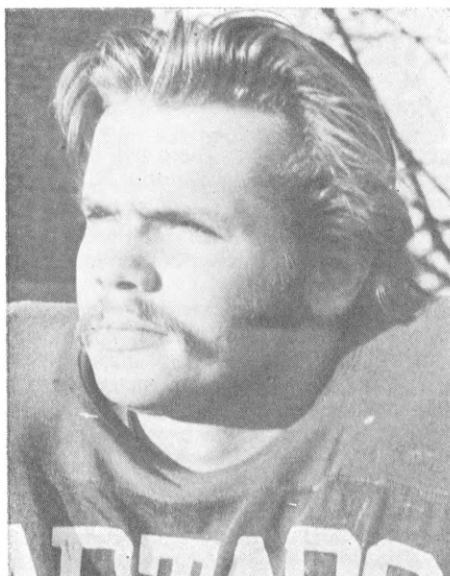
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These two deaf prep All-Americans gave Georgia School for the Deaf Tigers a fine 6-3-0 record. **MICHAEL WARNER** (left) was probably the best deaf prep end in the country. He made several fantastic catches. This 160-pound senior had the best set of hands and never dropped the ball no matter how hard he was hit. Defensively, he played cornerback and intercepted three passes, returning them all for long yardage. He received the kickoffs for GSD Tigers and had a 17-yard return average. He scored 68 of the team's 219 points. **GREG PETROSKI** (right) was the GSD quarterback in the last six games. A 6-3, 190-pound junior, Greg had excellent passing ability and his size was a contributing factor. He was selected on the All-America eleven as a kicking specialist. He kicked 7 of 13 PAT's. He averaged 41 yards on his punts. He kicked off for the team. He played a defensive end and did a fine job. Greg was a leader and took charge when the coaching staff wasn't present. His athletic ability combined with his leadership ability makes him an All-American.



Michigan School for the Deaf recorded a fine 6-2-0 season despite concentration on rebuilding. Much of that success for Coach Lacey Bernard came from the play of this PAT WEIR who was considered one of the best two-way deaf prep football players in the country. Pat, a 5-7, 165-pound senior, was a guard on offense and linebacker on defense. He stood out on defense with 82 solo tackles, two interceptions, two blocked punts and a blocked field goal attempt. "He's a very, very rugged kid," praised Coach Bernard. "He's really something. And, when we needed key yardage, we ran right over him." This MSD captain was not only aggressive, but downright mean. One of the conference coaches described him as a small Dick Butkus. He easily made the Motor Valley Conference first team, both offense and defense. He was also recognized as the conference's Most Valuable Player.

No. 2 and the offense No. 3" . . . Georgia School for the Deaf wrapped up a fine 6-3-0 season under first-year coach Thurman Waits. He's a Berry College graduate and has a B.S. degree in physical education . . . The Berkeley (Calif.) Eagles are now competing in a new circuit known as the Northwestern Athletic League. The former league, the Bay Counties League, has slowly disintegrated as several schools in this league dropped football, so Athletic Director Dave Fraley and Head Coach Ken Norton decided to seek out new competition . . . After having served as athletic director and athletic coach at Missouri for several years, Clarence Davis is now the director of the new media center at MSD . . . **Washington had a defensive line that was the largest that the Terriers have ever been able to field. From end to end it scaled 205, 225, 190, 280 and 195.** Playing an independent schedule for the first time in years helped WSD to a better record . . . Illinois is getting into a new conference next year and will be playing many teams that the ISD Tigers have not played before so they do not have any idea how they will fare . . . Ken Brown is the new head coach at Oklahoma . . . Don Belcher is the new grid mentor at Kentucky. He is a KSD alumnus . . .

Printed elsewhere in this sports section is the Kruger's 38th Deaf Prep All-American Squad. It features a stellar group of backfield standouts behind a line which could move a brick wall or impede a freight train.

Speed, strength and agility are trademarks of the ball-carrying members of this elite team, while power, size, deter-

Kruger's 38th Deaf Prep All-America Squad

Pos.	Player and School	Age	Wt.	Ht.	Class	Coach
E	Michael Warner, Georgia	19	160	5-11	Senior	Waits
E	Leo Bond III, Minnesota	19	160	6-1	Senior	Mitchell
E	Andy Helm, Washington	18	205	6-6	Junior	Devereaux
E	Vaughan Buchanan, North Carolina	18	225	6-3	Senior	Deuel
E	David Hirsch, Illinois	18	175	6-0	Senior	Bonds
T	Fred Merriweather, Tennessee	17	195	6-0	Senior	Battle
T	John Och, Washington	17	190	6-0	Junior	Devereaux
T	David Steiner, Kansas	18	175	5-11	Senior	Porter
T	Kenneth Kramer, Indiana	17	185	6-2	Junior	Massey
G	Benjamin Holmes, Florida	18	175	5-7	Senior	White
G	Brian Dreher, Missouri	18	165	5-7	Senior	Alexander
C	Robert White, Maryland	18	180	5-11	Senior	Phelps
MG	William Cash, West Virginia	19	255	5-10	Senior	Sevigny
LB	Patrick Weir, Michigan	18	170	5-7	Senior	Bernard
LB	Tommy Kemp, Missouri	18	175	5-9	Senior	Alexander
C	Wayne Wilhelm, Oklahoma	18	240	6-2	Senior	Brown
QB	Steve Harrison, Tennessee	18	190	6-0	Senior	Battle
QB	Mike Cashman, Minnesota	19	170	6-0	Senior	Mitchell
HB	Danny Adamson, Missouri	18	190	5-10	Senior	Alexander
HB	Larry Thompson, Texas	16	170	5-11	Sophomore	Snowden
HB	Ivory Thompson, Texas	17	160	6-0	Junior	Snowden
FB	Kevin Doyle, Mt. Airy	18	190	5-10	Senior	Hawkes
B	Don Stewart, Tennessee	17	170	6-0	Sophomore	Battle
B	Keith Brown, Riverside	18	150	5-8	Senior	Lanzi
KS	Greg Petroski, Georgia	17	190	6-3	Junior	Waits
KS	Steve Harrison, Tennessee	18	190	6-0	Senior	Battle

HONORABLE MENTION: Keith Trumble, 175 qb, jr., Kan.; Edward Redic, 6-1, 195 fb, sr.; Reid Russ, 175 qb-hb, sr. N.C.; Nelson Oakley, 165 g, sr., N.C.; Dean Perry, 185 def. end, sr., N.C.; David Nichols, 160 hb, sr., W. Va.; Frank Romano, 170 hb, jr. Amer.; Reinhard Laaser, 195 t, jr., Amer.; Raymond Laferriere, 225 t, sr., Amer.; Gary Bowman, 185 fb, jr., Md.; Larry Roth, 160 hb, sr., Md.; Tony Vita, 160 hb, sr., Mt. Airy; David Catt, 165 qb, jr., Ind.; Dennis Morris, 170 e, jr., Ind.; Zachary Houston, 155 hb, jr., Fla.; Richard Scott, 150 e, jr., Fla.; Armando Amador, 160 t, sr., Fla.; Steve Jones, 185 g, sr., Tenn.; Willie Sangster, 180 fb, sr., Tenn.; Ricky Flanigan, g-lb, sr., Tex.; Arnulfo Garcia, t, sr., Tex.; Walter Jatzlau, fb, cb, Tex.; Cary Cook, 175 e, jr., Minn.; David Dillinger, 175 fb, jr., Minn.; Sheldon Batiste, 165 hb, jr., Berk.; Joel Rodriguez, fb, sr., Berk.; Harold Stuart, def. end, sr., Berk.; Criss Brown, 165 g, sr., Berk.; Randy Spears, 155 hb, soph., Ky.; Donald Blankenship, 135 fb, sr., Va.; Mike Wolf, 190 t, jr., La.; Jack Milton, 160 hb, sr., S. C.; Leroy Pinckney, 185 g, sr., S. C.; Mike Anders, 160 hb, sr., Okla.; Mike Farnady, qb-off. end, jr., River.; John Brand, 165 g, sr., Ill.; Steve Taylor, 170 hb, sr., Ill.; Tony Mendoza, 160 qb, sr., Wash.; Raymond Nickelson, 180 t, jr., Ga.; Robert Audette, 175 e, sr., Mich.; Larry Etkie, 165 hb, jr., Mich.; Rick Burick, def. b, sr., Mich.

mination and ferocity are modest words linked to the members who comprise the forward wall.

Input and opinions solicited from coaches and others were evaluated to help make the selections for Kruger's 38th All-American squad.

P. S.: Coach of the Year? He's Ron Mitchell of the Minnesota School for the Deaf Hilltoppers. When Ron came to MSD in 1969 the school was winless in football in 20 straight games. His first year was winless in seven games, but the following year the Hilltoppers finally won their first game since 1966, ending a 27-game losing skein. Since then MSD has been playing better football under Mitchell. His boys had a fine record the last two years, winning 11 games, losing 4 and tying 1.

Announcement Of Candidacy

For NAD Office

32nd Biennial Convention, Seattle, Wash.

For Board Member

Representing Region II

GARY W. OLSEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Don G. Pettingill, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

N. A. D.

President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801



The energy crisis seems to be making a lot of people rather nervous about the coming summer and chances of travel. It is also responsible for a lot of wild rumors. So far, the rumors have moved the NAD convention to Chicago, Texas, New York and Washington, D.C.

This is absurd. In the first place, we have a contract with the Olympic Hotel in Seattle which would be rather difficult to break.

It is difficult to see what would be gained by moving the convention to a new site at this late date. Some say it would assure us of a larger convention crowd. At this time, I doubt that. Wherever there is a NAD convention, it draws from the surrounding states and especially from the state and city in which it is being held. Seattle will attract the whole western part of the country simply because it is unusual to have such an important event as a National Association of the Deaf convention in that part of the nation. It is my feeling that the Westerners will flock to the convention because of its unusual attractions.

Then the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf plans to hold its convention the week before NAD meetings, with one day or so overlapping. This in itself will attract a lot of fine people.

We are also working hard to organize a professional workshop concurrent with the convention which we hope will attract a lot of rehabilitation people and educators. Al Pimentel, our old standby, is heading up the committee on that. Where else can professionals, educators and parents find such a diverse group of deaf people with whom to work, socialize and practice on?

Yes, we are going to make the coming convention the most unique and successful in history. One of the things we hope to accomplish is to attract many, many hearing people . . . parents, professionals, educators. It is high time both hearing and deaf people give each other an honest once-over, learn to trust each other, use each other and grow together. Last summer on my trips to the various states, it was obvious that such a thing is happening at the state level. I want it to happen at the national level in an even larger measure. For only when the deaf and hearing learn to work, play and talk together will the image and stature of the deaf really begin to rise.

The Pacific Northwest is a fascinating country offering many

different and exciting events for everyone. There will be a boat trip through the Straits of Juan de Fuca to Victoria, B. C., and a salmon bake on one of the islands in Puget Sound as only the Indians know how. The city of Seattle is also full of many unusual attractions unheard-of in the East or anywhere else for that matter.

Not only will the social side of the convention offer everything a person could desire (I ought to know, I'm from that part of the country myself), but the business sessions promise to offer some excitement and fireworks. A lot of things happened during my term which will be brought to a head in Seattle. The convention will take a hard look at the direction in which the NAD is headed. It will review all the mandates which the Miami Beach convention "ordered" the NAD to do.

Many of the nation's leading deaf men and women are now taking a new look at the NAD and realizing that is where the action is. Already I have heard of some strong persons getting ready to throw their hats in the ring for one office or another. The election itself should be very exciting. I have my own ideas of who will make the best NAD Board Members and officers so you can expect me to be in there fighting all the way for my favorite candidates. This is the way of politics and the sooner the deaf people of America realize it, the better off the NAD will be.

There are also some strong movements for drastic changes in our bylaws. The past year and a half have shown us there are still a lot of changes to be made before things will get better.

I, personally, feel that the President-elect law was the worst possible thing that could have happened. It is difficult enough to build up an "Operation Snowball" without having it automatically come to a stop at the very next convention. Luckily, Jess Smith, our current President-elect, will succeed me in office. He and I have worked closely together in devising and implementing some far-reaching programs so conceivably he will be able to complete them before his term is up.

One of the things which is really catching on is the regional committees. More and more states are becoming involved. The new Board Member, Gary Olsen from Indiana, has started something unique. Whenever he receives material or requests for votes from the Home Office or the President, he mails them out to the state presidents in his Region II. If this doesn't make his region feel involved and informed as never before, I'll eat my hat.

So, folks, the next six months are going to be very crucial for the new, revitalized NAD. I want all of you to come to Seattle and help us "tear up the turf." I want the states to become more and more involved. I want them to begin to help make policy as never before. After all, the NAD belongs to all of you and I have been working night and day to see that you have your share of say-so in it . . . and more!!!

GUNG HO!

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



Last month we had a chance to touch on some of the blessings of the energy crisis and now we, too, are feeling some of the adverse effects, one of which being our vacant space. We lost another tenant in January due to the problems of building and mortgages. The slump in the housing market causing our realtor tenant to give up one of her two offices. This leaves us with

close to 4000 square feet of non-income producing space, but we use some of this ourselves so that actually we have 2000 square feet of rentable space going and are making every effort to find tenants for it.

January is always a big month for us as we prepare for annual programs. One of them is the updating of membership lists. Due to the illness of the Executive Secretary last spring, it appears that updating of state associations lists was not done, and now Mrs. Thames is doing a "write-in" job because the lists must again be revised for '74, and it is expensive to make corrections on the computer so we are trying to cut down on this. Also, speaking of computers, we are well on our way to merging the state associations' membership list and THE DEAF AMERICAN list. While we anticipate we will have quite a few bugs to work out of the system before it will be trouble free, we also believe this will be a great help in keeping membership lists current since every time a DA subscriber moves, we automatic-

ally get the new address. Now all we need to do is get all the state association members to subscribe to THE DEAF AMERICAN, and we will have it made.

Seriously, however, this will be a great step forward because it will permit us to change all our state lists at one time rather than go from list to list which we rarely do anyway. For instance, if a state association president moves, his address will change on the president list, the membership list and THE DEAF AMERICAN list simultaneously. It could be a forerunner of a master list that could include all of as many people as possible in the nation and perhaps be the starting point for another "impossible dream," a weekly newspaper for the deaf.

This month the NAD's Executive Board will be meeting in Washington primarily to discuss the Home Office Management Study but also to consider the possible effects of the energy crisis on the NAD convention in Seattle. It should be emphatic that there are no plans to cancel the convention. Neither are there any plans to remove the convention from Seattle to any "more accessible" city. While this could change, it is not likely that it will and persons interested in the Seattle meeting should do only one thing—make their reservations early. This can be a critical item and mean the difference between making the trip and staying home because so far the only major effect of the energy crisis is the reduction of the number of flights airlines are making. This can mean that you might have trouble getting a seat on the right plane or the time you want. But if you reserve early, you should have no problem. Also the RID will be meeting before the NAD—also in Seattle—so that if desired, readers can attend both meetings. It might be a good idea to inquire into excursion fares on this and to consider that the Olympic Hotel is about 1½ blocks from the RID headquarters, the Seattle Hilton, so that you can get a room at the Olympic for the entire period at convention rates and not have to move at all. The important thing is to reserve early. You can always cancel if your plans change but when a flight is full, there is no way to get a seat at the last minute.

At this time, combination tickets for Seattle for the week have a \$40 price tag, and there are a vast number of optional programs available for those not interested in the business sessions. I believe full details are printed in this issue.

In other matters, we are pleased to note that Dr. Edwin Martin

will continue to head the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. While the position is still political, the selection of Dr. Martin at least gives us half a loaf which I am sure people who wrote to their Congressmen will like to know. Speaking of that, it is also important to know that the Acting Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration is James Burrell, a competent rehabilitation man and one who knows a great deal about the problems of deafness, so that we have a plus here as our biggest fear was getting someone to whom deafness was only a word. We think Secretary Weinberger is to be congratulated on selecting Mr. Burrell, and people might want to tell him so.

The new publication list is still being worked on. We seem to be having a small problem with our Flash Cards and shall be working with our printers to make corrections. Once the new publication list is off the press, we shall try to retain the new format and work to improve on it each time it is printed until we have it as perfect as possible. The publication operation continues to grow, but rising costs have required some changes in the way we operate. For one thing, we are no longer accepting "charge" orders. Actually, we never were supposed to do that but for one reason or other we fell into letting people order books and billing them for their orders. Now it will be "no tickee, no shirtie" and all orders from individuals will be returned unless a check comes with the order. The energy crisis and resultant high cost of gasoline and materials have also caused us to add postage and handling charges to these orders and, in some cases, to combine smaller or shorter articles into larger "packages" which we hope will improve service in the book department.

Other than that, things have been routine with most of our efforts focused on getting ready for the February Executive Board meeting and beginning to get ready for the Seattle convention. Among the many things needed for Seattle are committee reports which are due May 15, and we wish to note that while the bylaws do not require it, it will be helpful if candidates for the Board would announce their candidacies in advance. There are presently seven positions open: President-Elect; Vice President; Secretary-Treasurer and four Board members, one from each region. Persons interested can submit announcements direct to the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, or to the Home Office if that is more convenient.

National Association of the Deaf New Members

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Amberg	Maryland
Mrs. Frank Beauregard	California
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Blattstein	New Jersey
Gary M. Burgess	Maryland
Sharon A. Derr	District of Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene N. Dyminski	Wisconsin
Stephen O'Shields Crain	South Carolina
Mark Harris	Virginia
Rebecca R. A. Mazurek	Missouri
Kevin Milligan	New York
Anthony P. Mowad	Louisiana
Mary A. Pearce	Mississippi
Thomas G. Robinson	New York
Caroleta Rogers	Texas
Robin Rothal	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Setzer II	Maryland
Mrs. Amy Strow	Texas
Angela K. Thames	District of Columbia
Edward J. Tucker, Jr.	New York

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

George T. Acker, Jr.	\$ 5.00
Sebastian Adamiec	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler	100.00
James H. Affourtit	50.00
Alabama Association of the Deaf	46.00
Jack Albertson	500.00
Cheryl Alessi	75.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Allen	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Allen	50.00
Frances Alm	100.00
Effie W. Anderson	100.00
Dale R. Anderson	28.70
Janet Anderson	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Anderson	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
Anonymous	100.00
Anonymous	20.00
Anonymous	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hermo Antila	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Heimo Antila	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. Aurelio Anzivino	10.00
Marc W. Anzivino	31.00
Helen Arbutnot	100.00
Arkansas Association of the Deaf	100.00
Arizona Chapter Jr. NAD	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Armstrong	28.70

Harold Arntzen	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Auerbach	130.00
Sally Auerbach	28.70
Austin Club of the Deaf	57.40
Austin NFSD Div. 156 (in memory of Richard Myers)	10.00
John C. Austin (In appreciation of the works of Dr. McCay Vernon)	25.00
Austin Texas Chapter Gallaudet College Alumni Association	57.40
Raymond Baker	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Balasa	25.00
The Baptist Church of the Deaf (In memory of William Wright)	10.00
Baptist Church of the Deaf of Washington, D.C. (In memory of Mrs. John Miller, Sr., Mr. Eugene Reardon, Mr. Francis Ridgeway and Mr. Leonard Starke)	40.00
Carl Barber	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Barnabel	40.00
Robert L. Bates	30.00
Jane Beale	28.70
Benjamin Beaver	10.00
The Beaverton Ladies Craftsman Club	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Belsky	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Belsky	100.00
Harriet D. Bello	28.70
Rev. and Mrs. Otto Berg	190.00
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Berke	28.70
Stanley K. Bigman	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Billings	25.00
Kenneth Blackhurst	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Block	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom, Jr.	86.22
Charles C. Bluett	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Blumenthal	100.00
Edmund Boatner	10.00
Mrs. Matilda L. Bolen	28.70
June Boyajian	28.70
Lenore Bible (In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brewer	20.00
The Bridgeettes	57.40
(Lois Burr, Pat Duley, Helen Neill, Marjorie Norwood, Jo Ann Pelarski, Ruth Peterson, Rosalyn Gannon, Astrid Goodstein, Alice Hagemeyer, Joyce Leitch, Kay Rose, Roslyn Rosen, Agnes Sutcliffe)	25.00
Richard Brill	25.00
Carl D. Brininstool	28.70
E. F. Broberg	200.00
Lee Brody	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. I. Lee Brody	1,000.00
Mrs. J. Dewey Brown	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. George K. Brown	200.00

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Bumann	1,000.00
Buffalo Civic Association for the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett	145.00
Gwendol Butler	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Burton	60.00
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes	114.80
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes (In memory of Freida Meagher)	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Marwood Burr	57.40
Gerald Burstein	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Byrne	200.00
Capital District Civic Association of the Deaf	57.40
Herman S. Cahen	1,001.97
George A. Calder	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cale	210.00
Simon Carmel	29.70
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carney	100.30
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Duley, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Leitch and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Pelarski	16.00
J. L. Casterline, Jr.	28.70
Miles O. Chandler	10.00
Charleston (W.Va.) Association of the Deaf	28.70
Charlotte Chapter No. 2, NCAD	25.00
L. Stephen Cherry	100.00
Lois Cherwinski	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. William L. Christian	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Clark	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. John O. Clark	2.00
Marjorie Clere	130.00
Society of the Deaf, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
Mrs. G. Dewey Coats	50.00
Colorado Association of the Deaf	30.00
Anna Coffman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colburn	28.70
Colorado School for the Deaf Jr. NAD	25.00
Mrs. John Conn	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Cordano	38.70
Louise Ann Core	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Core	50.00
Council Bluffs Silent Club for the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Alan B. Crammatte	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Crow	70.00
Mrs. Milton Cunningham	10.00
Marjorie F. Culbertson	57.40
Evelyn K. Cuppy	28.70
May Curtis	20.00
In memory of Scott Cuscaden:	
Mr. and Mrs. R. Caswell	5.00
Lois Cherwinski	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Dorsey	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Drake	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hook	5.00

Mr. and Mrs. D. Leitch	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Phillips	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Rose	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Stedrak	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Stevens	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stiffer	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Willis	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Wurdemann	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cuscaden	479.10

Earl Dahlberg	10.00
Joan E. Dauman	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dauger	15.00
Sam Davis	5.00
Mrs. Bernice Dayton	10.00
Dayton District No. 6, Ohio Association of the Deaf	57.40
Gerald DeCoursey	10.00
Lucia DeCurtins	2.00
Daisy D'Onfrio	90.00
Dee Cee Eyes Staff	600.00
Delegates of Dallas AAAD Basketball Tourney	24.14
Ben S. Delehoy	5.00
Marcus T. Delk, Jr.	57.40
Richard L. Denning	30.00
David Denton	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dauger	15.00
Robert E. De Voe, Sr.	6.00
Robert DeVenny	360.00
Bessie DeWitt	10.00
Lorraine Dillon	30.00
Dr. Tom Dillon	100.00
District of Columbia Association of the Deaf	455.86
Donation at Open House, April 9 and 10	32.00
Vito Donaggio	100.00
Robert Donoghue	50.00
Pat Dorrance	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Dorsey	57.40
Mrs. S. Douglas	25.00
Miss Di Drake	2.00
Harold Draving	5.00
Robert C. Dunston	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Dyer	100.00

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Eastman	3.50
Mrs. Sophie Easton	28.70
William Eckstein	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ederheimer	100.00
Mrs. Betty Edwards	50.00
Mrs. Eleanor L. Ellinger	28.40
James M. Ellinger	28.70
Dr. Leonard Elstad	28.70
Emerald Valley Club of the Deaf, Eugene, Oregon	28.70
Empire State Association of the Deaf	138.30
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Ennis	28.70
Episcopal Conference of the Deaf	250.00
Mrs. Anita Ettinger (In memory of Lawrence Yolles)	275.00
Mrs. Anita Y. Ettinger (In memory of Lawrence N. Yolles)	50.00
Eugene, Oregon Association of the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Everhart	67.40

Nannette Fabray Fan Club	47.00
Lucille Fendel	28.70
In Memory of Mrs. George J. Fernschild:	
Mrs. Marion Banks	25.00
Mrs. Avis Dammeyer	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Flynn	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Fridovich	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenneth Huntington	5.00
Mrs. Hugh Kilmer and daughter, Mrs. James A. Norris (Patsy)	100.00
Alice and Helen Knobel	25.00
Marie E. Martin	20.00
Mrs. Marguerite Merwin	5.00
Mrs. Alida Palmer	5.00
Mrs. Max M. Pochapin	5.00
William A. Sauerbrey, Jr.	20.00
Elizabeth and Irene Siemann	10.00
A. Ralph C. Wefer and Family	25.00
In Memory of Viola Fernschild:	
Mrs. Mabel Mandell	10.00
Mrs. R. Roach	5.00
Florence Opladen and Theresa Lopez	15.00
The Candlewood Isle Ladies Bridge Club	20.00
Dr. Peter Fine	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Fisher (In appreciation of Dr. McCay Vernon's work)	25.00
Brother J. D. Fitzgerald	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleischman	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Erik Fleischer	50.00
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Winston Fitzgerald	2.00
Martha J. Floyd	25.00
Margaret H. Floyd	28.00
Agnes Foret	100.00
Mrs. Fern M. Foltz	57.40
Alan Z. Forman (In memory of Michael O'Dwyer)	25.00
The 1907 Foundation, Inc.	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman	28.70
Robert Frisina	28.70
Clinton M. Fry	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. John N. Funk	20.00

Bette S. Gaither (In memory of Michael W. O'Dwyer)	5.00
Gallaudet College Alumni Association	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Galvan	45.00
Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Garretson	448.00
Lucille Garrison	55.00
Mrs. Viola Gaston	68.70
Mr. and Mrs. Asa Gatlin	75.00
Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Gentile	35.00
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Glendening	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Golden	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Loy E. Golladay	28.70

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Goodstein	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Goodwin	28.70
Mrs. Roberta M. Gordon	100.00
GPO Patents Day Chapel (In memory of Scott Cuscaden)	15.00
Government Printing Office—Day Patents	60.00
Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Grabill	500.00
Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace	100.00
Angela C. Gray and Co-Workers of Mike O'Dwyer (In memory of Michael W. O'Dwyer)	25.00
Erlene M. Graybill	20.00
Eric S. Greenaway	50.00
Joanne Greenberg	1,733.34
McCay Vernon and Joanne Greenberg	90.00
Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Gross	200.00
Mrs. Flo Grossinger (In memory of her son, Seelig A. Grossinger)	100.00
Margaret H. Gruver	10.00

Mr. and Mrs. C. Helmer Hagel	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hagemeyer	75.00
Mrs. Regina Hajna	50.00
Ernest Hairston	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Haley	100.00
John W. Hammersmith	60.00
James Hampton	5.00
Samuel H. Harmon	14.35
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Hazel	100.00
Hebrew Association of the Deaf, Inc.	50.00
Mrs. Georgie Holden Heath	5.00
Mrs. Julia Heffley	57.40
Leonard Heller	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henklein	5.00
Annie Mary Herbold	28.70
Annie Mary Herbold (In memory of her husband, Charles A. Herbold)	28.70
Annie Mary Herbold (In memory of her father, Sam Bolen)	28.70
Ausma L. Herbold	54.80
Dr. Marshall Hester	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hewes and Katherine	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hibbard	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Higgins	100.00
Christine Hiller	28.70
William Hinkley	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Herman von Hippel	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hlibok (In memory of Margaret Gillen)	5.00
Irene Hodock	28.70
Oscar Hoffman	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holcomb	20.00
Mr. nad Mrs. Hugo A. Holcombe	57.40
Arthur Holley	50.00
Walter G. Hooke	50.00
Charles Hopkins	50.00
Esther W. Hoppaugh	28.70
Esther W. Hoppaugh (In memory of Frank W. Hoppaugh)	15.00
Lola and Robert Horgen	60.00
Karen Holte	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Homer O. Humphrey	57.40
Home Office Staff	4.70
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchinson	128.00
John and Edna Houser	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hruza	1.50
Kenneth Huff	28.70

Indiana Association of the Deaf	28.70
Indiana Parents-Teachers-Counselors Organization	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Ingram (In memory of H. Laird Marcroft)	25.00
Iowa Association of the Deaf	57.40
Ruth L. Isaacson	50.00
L. T. Irvin, Sr.	28.70
Margaret E. Jackson	100.00
Leo M. Jacobs	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jennings	50.00
Joyce Keith Jeter	25.00
Miriam Johnson (In memory of her father, Dr. John W. Michele)	100.00
Marian A. Johnson	28.70
Maybelle Johnson	10.00
Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson	90.00
Mrs. S. Douglas Johnson	25.00
Vilas Johnson, Jr.	50.00

Kansas City Chapter, Missouri Assn. of the Deaf	28.70
Barbara Kannapell	25.00
Ellen Kaplan (In memory of Michael O'Dwyer)	2.00
Paul J. Kasatchkoff	1.00
Lee Katz	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Katz	30.00
John J. Kaufman	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman	220.00
Ray M. Kauffman Endowment Fund of Baltimore Div. No. 47, NFSD	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. George Keable	15.00
Mrs. Yvonne Kenner (In memory of Marcus L. Kenner)	50.00
Morton N. Kenner	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Kensicki	20.00
Joe Kerschbaum	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ketchum	100.00
David Kiebowen	10.00
Thelma Kilpatrick	30.00
Patricia Ann Kitchen	5.00
Edward L. Kivett	6.00
Edith A. Kieberg (In memory of Emerson I. Romero)	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kieberg	28.70
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Martin F. Klein	10.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kowalewski	28.70
Edward Kowalski	28.70
Nancy Kowalski	38.70
Paul Kowalski	28.70
Jandra Kowalski	28.70
Sharon Kowalski	28.70
Valter Krohngold	10.00
Albert J. Krohn	37.50
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Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Kuhlman	114.80
Gertrude N. Kutzeb	10.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Langenberg (In memory of Norman Scarvie)	10.00
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Anna O. Lankenau (In memory of Frank Neal, Sr.)	5.00
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Rev. William Ludwig	28.70
Norma Lutz	1.50

Melford Magill	29.35
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Mr. and Mrs. Roger McConnell	28.70
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Benjamin Mendel	100.00
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Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Valley Silent Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
St. Paul's Episcopal Mission for the Deaf of Greater Hartford	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Association for the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children ..	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	Montana
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Silent Club	Missouri
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
The Central New York Recreation Club for the Deaf—ABC	
Bowling Committee (Mr. A. Coppola, Chairman)	New York
Center for Communications Research, Inc.	New York
Long Island Club of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Rip Van Winkle Club of the Deaf	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Seven Hills Deaf Club	Ohio
Portland Association of the Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Sioux Falls Club for the Deaf	South Dakota
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	Tennessee
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Dallas Association of the Deaf	Texas
Dallas Council for Deaf	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Texas Commission for the Deaf	Texas
Mabey & Douglas	Virginia
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Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
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Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Tacoma Association of the Deaf	Washington
Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	Wisconsin
Madison Association of the Deaf	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

From A Parent's Point Of View

(continued from page 5)

television for deaf audiences was impossible!

Deaf students integrated with hearing students? It will never work—at least this was often pointed out to me by educators of the deaf and deaf people themselves. I

have to admit that I too thought the only answer to adequate education for deaf children was the traditional "state school for the deaf" approach. But, I have been happy to admit that I was wrong, when I see some school programs integrating deaf children and older students into the regular classes through the use of sign language in classes for the hearing stu-

dents. I honestly believe that this is the next big advance we will see in the education of the deaf. Granted all of the hearing teachers and children would have to learn sign language—but this is a fact in many parts of the country. Isn't it odd that the very goal of oralism, "integration into the hearing world," was impossible with oral only communication—and that now that sign language has been made visible and available deaf people are being "integrated into the hearing world"? Hearing people are reaching out a hand to deaf people . . . a hand that is willing to fingerspell and form manual signs . . . and "they" said it couldn't be done.

Deaf people, hearing parents and professionals working in the area of deafness cooperating in efforts to improve the lives of deaf citizens? That could never happen! Deaf people have been too hurt by hearing people ever to join hands with them. Deaf people prefer to work alone. They can't take the chance that hearing people will take control of their lives—after all it took too much effort to gain some control of their own destiny again to trust hearing people to work on their behalf. Parents trust professionals? Impossible! How can parents trust educators and other professionals who have caused them years of heartache and frustration because of inadequate or untruthful parent counseling? Professionals seek counsel and guidance from deaf adults and parents of deaf children? How could that ever happen when everyone knows that professionals are really better prepared to find solutions to deafness than just a parent or an undereducated deaf person.

Then came TRIPOD! Last year across the nation hundreds of deaf adults, parents of deaf children and professionals working with deaf citizens gathered in seven regional TRIPOD workshops to "get it all together." They not only got it all together during the workshops — but they went back to their own states and invited others to join them in united efforts to improve the lives of deaf Americans. Proclamations of "Deaf Awareness Week" by governors, state TRIPOD meetings to bring the people together, outreach to their local communities to explain deafness and the abilities and accomplishments of deaf people and selection of delegates for the National Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation (being held in Tucson in February) have all brought parents, deaf adults and professionals together to face and find solutions to problems faced by deaf people in their state.

No one ever wants to help deaf people because deafness is invisible and besides remember the unsurmountable communication problem. But somehow, some way, we have been able to break this invisible barrier and civic clubs and communities are beginning to take a lively interest in deaf people. Lions Clubs are working to help improve the lives of deaf persons and 1974 will bring focus on how they can serve deaf people in their community.

The National Grange is going quietly about its work of serving the needs of deaf people through the work of Women's Activities in Granges throughout the nation. The American Legion Youth Activities is now interested in serving to help make the lives of deaf youth more meaningful. Quota Clubs are launching a "What Is Silence" campaign to help focus attention upon hearing impaired Americans and their needs. Yes, "they" said that it couldn't be done and yet, apparently no one got that message to Grangers, Lions, American Legion Youth and Quota Club members. I tell you truly beautiful things are happening. Last week I read a letter about a member of the Lions in Delaware who played Santa Claus for deaf children **and took 10 weeks of sign language training so he could communicate with the children.** This kind of involvement must certainly make the angels sing (in sign language, of course).

I have to admit that I don't quite understand everything that is happening, but that doesn't stop me from being most grateful and thankful that the good Lord has let me live to see some of these modern day miracles. I have been quite concerned about the need for public education programs about deafness. At times I have felt "what is the use" when I saw deaf people, qualified for positions of employment, who were "not acceptable" because of their deafness. I had very strong feelings about this lack of public education when recently, I got a sign that this area too was beginning to change. I came home one Friday evening to find in my mail a newspaper clipping about the B & H Construction Company in Evansville, Ind., (where my son works) telling about their five deaf employees (in a total of 25 employees). In addition their concrete crew consists of three deaf men. One of the advantages of having deaf employees never occurred to me—and I would like to quote from the article which appeared in the Evansville Courier. "Hubert Elliott is the other owner of B & H. A bonus in hiring the deaf he said he had not expected but appreciates the improvement of the 'loud-mouth' reputation construction workers reportedly have. 'Profanity is especially a problem when working in a subdivision with families and children already living there,' Elliott said. "Hiring deaf workers means there is a lot less filthy talk you have to listen to!" After reading this article I picked up the Washington Star News and headlining one of the sections of the paper was a story about Cynthia Staltzman, a deaf woman who does a local television news program for deaf people, and next to that the announcement of the captioned news program which was beginning. The next day I received a letter from Oregon and a series of articles about Lee Darrel, a father of a deaf daughter, who had had his ears surgically stopped up for two weeks so he could get a better understanding of the world in which his daughter and his deaf friends lived. I understand all of Oregon is aware of the implications of deafness since Lee's chal-

lenging articles appeared. The impossible is happening everywhere and how thankful I am that I have been able to be a part of the action. How great it is to know that my son, who is now twenty-one, has a bigger world to live in, work in and play in! He is not bound by the "world of the deaf" as so many of our present deaf leaders were. I imagine that coming generations of deaf children and parents will think us a bit strange if, someday in the future, those of us who have been involved in the "deaf movement" during the past decade should gather to reminisce about "the way it used to be." I can just see them saying, "You exaggerate, it couldn't have been that bad."

If all of these good things are not happening in your area, something is wrong. They can be happening **if you care enough to work for them.** But progress in the area of deafness doesn't happen without long tours of dedicated effort, lots of co-operation among all members of the "deaf community," some prayers and lots of patience. In closing, I would like to quote one of my favorite poems, one that I have read when skies were black, roads were rough and when people referred to me as "that impossible Mary Jane Rhodes." I hope that it will motivate you to hang in there and keep on keeping on until deaf people in your neighborhood, your city and your state are enjoying the same "miracles" that are taking place in other parts of the country.

IT COUDN'T BE DONE

Somebody said that it couldn't be done, But he with a chuckle replied That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.

So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin On his face . . . If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh you'll never do that; At least no one ever has done it"; But he took of his coat and he took of his hat, And the first thing we knew he'd begun it. With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin, Without any doubting or quiddit, He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done, There are thousands to prophesy failure; There are thousands to point out to you, one by one, The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin, Just take off your coat and go to it; Just start to sing as you tackle the thing That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

—Edgar A. Guest

One more thing—I wouldn't want to close this column without pointing out that the terms "oralist" and "manualist" which for so long kept parents, deaf adults and professionals battling have now almost disappeared from the vocabulary in many parts of the nation. Since the advent of total communication and its implementation people who want their deaf children to talk are finding that they talk more and their speech is often even better when they have all methods of communication available to them. The battle lines in the methods war are disappearing—**And this is the greatest miracle of all.**

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A Thank You

The RID Board wishes to thank Kenneth Huff and his staff at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for allowing us to use their beautiful campus and facilities for our board meeting, January 3-5, 1974. The accommodations for the meeting and lodging were terrific and the food was superb.

Another thank you goes to the Wisconsin RID whose members honored the board at a "coffee" Saturday morning after the meeting's adjournment. It was wonderful meeting so many people who we correspond with and who are so active in furthering the goals of the RID.

RID Certificates

We're almost caught up with mailing RID certificates to certified interpreters who have been waiting so patiently. Jane began this project in November in her "spare time." We were able to have some extra help in the office in January that brought us to within 75 certificates of completing them all.

RID Asks for Amendment to Law

Administrative Assistant Jane Beale corresponded with Senator John Tunney's office concerning including deaf people in the Bilingual Courts Acts, proposed legislation which would provide interpreters for non-English speaking people in the United States. A formal statement of the RID was prepared for the subcommittee record.

One fact brought out in the statement was a comparison of the number of deaf people using sign language and the number of speakers of the six major foreign languages spoken in the U. S. Four and one half million (4,500,000) Americans speak Spanish; 631,000 speak Italian; just under 500,000 deaf people use sign language; 414,000 speak French; 251,000 speak German; and 126,000 speak Yiddish.

Jane met with Al Pimentel, Director, Public Service Programs at Gallaudet College, and a member of Senator Kennedy's staff who is gathering information in support of our statement, i.e., instances of injustice when interpreters for deaf people were not provided in courts.

Seattle, Here We Come!

It's not too early to begin planning to attend the 3rd RID Workshop/Convention June 26-30, 1974. The workshop/convention

will be held at the Downtown Hilton Hotel in the heart of Seattle, Wash.

Four workshops will be offered through Seattle Community College for one unit of undergraduate, non-transferable credit to those who attend all the sessions. Workshops will be "Human Dynamics" on June 27, "Legal Rights of the Interpreter" on June 28 in the morning with "Critique of Interpreters" in the afternoon, "Instructing Manual Communication Classes" on June 29.

An exciting boat cruise from Seattle across Puget Sound will take you to Kiana Lodge for the evening of June 26. On arrival watch the preparation of fresh salmon cooking over green alder coals in massive open barbecue pits, plus an evening of entertainment.

The "Outstanding Interpreter" award will be presented at the banquet Saturday night, June 29, at the Downtown Hilton Hotel. There will be a distinguished guest speaker, with entertainment to top off the evening.

Hotel reservations and parking arrangements can be made by writing Seattle Downtown Hilton, 6th & University, Seattle, Wash. 98101. Parking with in-out privileges is available at the hotel for a nominal fee. The hotel room rate is \$12.00 per night based on **double occupancy**.

Don't forget the RID Convention will be just prior to the National Association of the Deaf Convention also being held in Seattle. Why not plan to attend both conventions?

Registration fee	\$4.00
Kiana Lodge 1 person	12.00
Banquet 1 person	8.00
Downtown Hilton—4 nights	48.00
Based on double occupancy	
College credit workshops	12.50
	<hr/>
	\$84.50

*

The following is a description of one segment of the Wisconsin RID'S joint convention with Wisconsin Association of the Deaf (June 28-July 1, 1973).

The theme of the skits enacted on stage was Do's and Don'ts. First, Do's and Don'ts for Interpreters. In these demonstrations it was shown:

1. When an interpreter is on the phone

for a deaf person, the conversation should be confined to the business of the person being served, and there should not be socializing while the deaf person is kept waiting.

2. The interpreter should place himself where both parties of a dialogue are clearly visible to him and to each other. He should also be close enough so that his signs and the expressiveness of the deaf person are seen together.

3. An interpreter should report not only what is being said but also the incidental color such as laughter, pertinent noises, explanations when needed, causes and effects not perceived by deaf people.

4. Visibility should be enhanced by planning backgrounds, clothing, contrasts and blending, in proper light, before the program begins.

5. Expressiveness not only in signing but also in body English, lip movements, mobility of features as opposed to wearing a fixed aspect, and natural gestures lend animation to interpretation.

Do's and Don'ts for Deaf People was enacted next.

1. Comportment in public gatherings—Deaf people are frequently not aware of what causes distracting noise, such as rattling of paper, clicking of heels while walking, jangle of bracelets and contents of handbags, eating (especially chips and popcorn out of cellophane bags), arriving late, moving restlessly during meetings; also disturbing others when crowding in and out of rows of people.

2. Placing of microphones. In this skit, the microphone was attached to the speaker's podium, which was the wrong place for the interpreter. It was demonstrated that for reverse interpreting the interpreter should be in front of the audience but facing the deaf speaker, and provided with his own microphone.

3. Here a deaf person who was unhappy in a consultation situation was made to understand that interpreters are bound by the code of ethics not to reveal anything which is confidential. Also that the deaf person has the right to select another interpreter who better meets his communication needs and abilities.

REGISTRATION FORM **RID Convention—Seattle, Washington** **Downtown Hilton Hotel, June 26-30, 1974**

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		Non-member	5.00
	After May 15	R.I.D. member	6.00
		Non-member	7.00

RESERVATIONS Kiana Lodge \$12.00 per person No.
 (Includes 3 hr. boat trip & dinner)
 Banquet \$8.00 per person No.
 Downtown Hilton Hotel

COLLEGE CREDIT Undergraduate, non-transferable \$12.50
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 Renton, Wash. 98055

Write to Seattle Downtown Hilton, 6th & University, Seattle, Wash. 98101, for hotel and parking reservations.

Editor's note: In answer to requests, the complete text of S2711 which would provide an extra Federal income tax exemption for the deaf and the deaf-blind is printed below:

93d CONGRESS
 S. 2711
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
 November 15, 1973
 Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. McGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. YOUNG) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL
 To allow an additional income exemption for a taxpayer or his spouse who is deaf or deaf-blind.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 151 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or spouse) is amended—
 (1) by inserting "or deafness" after "blindness" in the heading;
 (2) by striking out "blind" each place it appears in paragraph (1) and (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "blind, deaf, or deaf-blind"; and
 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:
 "(4) **DEAFNESS DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection, an individual is deaf only if his average loss in the speech frequencies (500 to 2000 Hertz) in the better ear is 86 decibels, I.S.O. or worse.
 "(5) **DEAF-BLIND DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection, an individual is deaf-blind only if he is both deaf and blind."
 (b) The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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Plans Finalized For COSD's VII Forum

The Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf announces that the Holiday Inn, Denver-Downtown, Denver, Colorado, is in a state of readiness for the VII Annual Forum April 7-10. The board of directors of COSD has decreed that the 1974 Forum focus on Careers. All members and friends of the deaf community are cordially invited to attend and participate in the Careers, COSD Forum.

The Forum will begin on Sunday, April 7, with registration, a special multi-media presentation, and afternoon and evening hospitality functions.

Beginning on Monday and continuing through Wednesday, the array of speakers has been announced by Dr. Victor Galloway of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf. Monday the focus will be on Preparation for Careers including knowledge of careers, understanding of self and career selection and building career skills. Featured speakers will be Dr. Grant Venn, Georgia State University; Stanley Traxler, Seattle Community College; Ed Rose, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; Ralph White, Superintendent, Area Program, Houston, Texas.

Tuesday, April 9, attention will be devoted to Maintenance and Mobility in Careers with presentation by Mrs. Mabel E. Cason, Personnel Specialist, St. Paul City Schools; Dr. Geno Vescovi, East Field College, Texas; Dr. Sal DiFrancesca, California State University at San Diego, and Vic Maguran, National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

Tuesday evening the Forum Banquet, under the direction of Ron Faucett of Denver, will be held. Deaf Youth of America will speak out, and the Interpretors from Southern California will provide entertainment.

Wednesday, April 10, will be a short, but busy and valuable day. Dr. Wesley Lauritsen, Fairbault, Minn., will share his experience in the area of Leisure Time and Retirement. The Forum participants will hear directly from the National Advisory Committee on the Handicapped. Summaries of the group discussions that will be held on Monday and Tuesday will be shared by all Forum participants. The Forum will conclude with remarks by author Joanne Greenberg.

Special local needs for sightseeing, babysitters, TTY telephone service and all personal needs will be attended to by Carol Sponable of Denver and her able local arrangements committee.

For information; Write to: Careers, COSD Forum, St. Paul TVI, 235 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. 55102.



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Interested candidates should apply as soon as possible. Please send a letter of intent and a resume to the Director of the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. 20002.



Look ahead to . . .

The 43rd Biennial Convention
of the
National Association of the Deaf

Seattle, Washington

JUNE 30 - JULY 6, 1974!

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Rev. Lester H. Belt, minister to the deaf

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of
First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel.
Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

When in Poughkeepsie, welcome to . . .
VASSAR ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH (SBC)
32 Vassar Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services
Dr. Charles M. Davis, pastor

The Deaf Department
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1020 Lamar
Houston, Texas

Invites you to worship with us
while in our city.
Services, Wednesday 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9:30 a.m.
& 5:45 p.m. and special activities;
Special services for the deaf in the chapel.
E. Joe Hawn, minister

When traveling north, south, east or west,
eventually you will pass through Little Rock.
Why not stop and worship in the
Deaf Department of

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1208 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Sunday: Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; worship
10:45 a.m.; evening worship 6:00 p.m.

A full program for the deaf.
Rev. Robert E. Parrish, minister to the deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702

Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00
a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted
for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will
find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
14200 Golden West St., Westminster,
Calif. 92683
Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30; worship,
11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies,
6:00; worship service, 7:00.
Recreation and social calendar on request.
Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m.
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, minister

**PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH
& DEAF CENTER**

823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044
Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00
a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers;
Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T.
Ward, pastor.

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**FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)**

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service,
10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.;
Wednesday night service prayer meeting,
7:15 p.m.

Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .
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8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507.

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST

1912 N. Winnetka

Dallas, Texas 75208

Sunday—9:45 a.m.

Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST

1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850

Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.

Minister: Don Browning

Interpreter: Don Garner

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .

MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST

5950 Heliotrope Circle

Maywood, California 90270

Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30

a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.

Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328

Restoring Undenominational Christianity

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2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho

Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.

Preacher: David Foulke

Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

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FOR THE DEAF**

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Toulminville, Mobile, Ala.

Rev. Silas J. Hirte

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ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**

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Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.

All Souls Guild meetings second Friday

night, 7:30 p.m.

All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday

night, 7:30 p.m.

Rev. Edward Gray

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in the United States

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426 West End Ave. near 80th St.

Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday

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Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.

New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

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FOR THE DEAF**

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Worship service 11 a.m. every Sunday.

The Rev. Donald E. Leber

Phone 901-274-2727

**ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD**

679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-

lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF

74 Federal St., New London, Conn.

Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at

10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st

Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF

1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.

Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at

2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th

Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
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TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

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Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.

Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time

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Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday

(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)

The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .

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Robert J. Muller, pastor

TTY 864-2119

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Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

TTY (314) 725-8349

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FOR THE DEAF**

205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.

Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.

Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor

Phone 644-9804 or 824-8968

**OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**

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Church service every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.

The Rev. Russel Johnson, pastor

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15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

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Bible Class 10:00 A.M.

Worship Service 11:00 A.M.

Ervin R. Oermann, pastor

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421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031

Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.

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Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor

Home Phone (914) 375-0599

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OF THE DEAF**

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11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.

June-July-August)

Rev. Daniel A. Hodgson, Pastor

212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY

1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.

and IRT-74th St. Subways

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Newark, N. J. 07104

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Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor

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United Methodist

**CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**

1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210

Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00

Rev. Tom Williams, minister

A place of worship and a place of service.

All are welcome.

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OF THE DEAF**

Services in Dixon Chapel

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John M. Tubergen, leader

P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at

**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**

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Sunday Services at 2:00 p.m.

Captioned Movies every first Sunday

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Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015

Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning

worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,

7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit

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3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.

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Children's weekend religious education classes

Rev. David Schiewek, pastor

For information call 732-0120

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OF THE DEAF

(Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310

Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.

and 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.

Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor

Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH

3520 John Street (Between Texas and

Norveila Ave.) Norfolk, Va.

Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.

Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.

Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 6:30 to 7:00 p.m.)

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CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF

(Non-Denominational)

Meets in First Christian Church building

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Scott and Mynster Streets

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Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.

Duane King, Minister

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Iowa 51501

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121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101

Services held every fourth Sunday of the

month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.

An Interdenominational Deaf Church

Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public

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2nd Saturday of each month
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1317 Queen Emma St.
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1st, 2nd and 3rd Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

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UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
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Thurs., Fri. Sat., Sun., holidays
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Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
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Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
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Charles A. Campbell, secretary
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Stated Communication 3rd Friday
of each month.
380 36th Way, Sacramento, CA 95816

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Stated Communication 1st Saturday
of the month.
Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita, KA 67217

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(Chicago Area)
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month.
James E. Cartier, Secretary
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T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, VA 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

Kenneth Rothschild
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

* * *

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